The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1873. VOL. 88.--NO. 250.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

A Change in the French Ministry Probable.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Late Central American News.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Revolution in Honduras.

PANAMA, November 3.—The latest news from Honduras shows that the country is still disturbed by the Palacios party, who occupy some of the towns. Government troops are on the march against them.

Marriages in Guatemala.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has decreed that marriages between persons of different religions shall be legal.

Alliance, Defensive and Offensive.

Nicaragua has entered into a treaty, defensive and offensive, with San Salvador and Guatemala. Honduras is to be asked to join the alliance.

Treaty with the United States.

The Congress of San Salvador has approved of the proposition to make a treaty with the United States. It is proposed that the other Central American States apportion that country among them, and thus restore the general credit.

Fires in Valparaiso.

Two recent fires in Valparaiso caused a loss of five hundred thousand dollars.

Fatal Explosion.

While celebrating at Angol the anniversary of national independence, some fireworks and powder exploded, killing and wounding eleven persons.

Earthquake.

An earthquake was felt all over the isthmus on the evening of the 13th. No damage is reported.

Insurgents Put to Flight.

ASPINWALL, November 2.—The insurgent troops under Carrosco retreated from Panama on the night of the 31st ult., and being pursued, sought safety by flight into the bush, abandoning a cannon, some rifles and several boxes of ammunition. Two of the insurgents were captured and four of the Government troops were wounded in the chase.

Sickness on U. S. Vessels.

Seamen on board the United States vessels at Panama are suffering greatly from sickness, contracted while guarding property on shore during the recent political disturbance.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

While Lieutenant Santas and a squad of soldiers were conducting Procapio Solano, of Costa Rica, to prison, on a charge that he was a deserter and a rebel, Solano made a remark which displeased the Lieutenant. The latter immediately ordered his men to kill their prisoner, which they promptly did by knocking him insensible with the butts of their rifles and then emptying the contents of their rifles into his body.

FRANCE.

The Budget Nearly Ready.

PARIS, November 3.—The budget of the Minister of Finance is nearly ready for presentation to the Assembly. The estimates for the War Department are very heavy, and M. Maque will ask for the temporary imposition of new taxes.

The Bazaine Trial.

PARIS, November 3.—In the Bazaine court martial, to-day, the evidence given related wholly to the non receipt, by Marshal MacMahon, on August 23, of Bazaine's alleged dispatch dated the 21st.

The deposition of MacMahon on this point was read. The Marshal states that he received a dispatch from Bazaine dated August 19, giving an account of the battle of St. Privat, and indicating that he still intended marching northwards. In consequence of this information the deponent determined to march in the direction of Montmedy, instead of Paris. He received no other dispatch from Bazaine.

M. Arnot, Inspector of Telegraphs, testified that certain dispatches which were retransmitted from Longwy on the 22d of August were communicated to Paris, where they apparently were stopped.

Mm. Rabasse and Mies swore that they were dispatched by Col. Stoffel to obtain information concerning Bazaine. They received on the 22d of August four dispatches, which they forwarded to Stoffel by telegraph. On returning with the originals of the dispatches, on the 25th, to Rethel, they showed them to Col. Dalzac, of MacMahon's staff, and he ordered them to be given to Stoffel, saying at the same time that he was aware of their having received them by telegraph two days previously.

The Duke D'Aumale cautioned the witnesses to be careful, but they persisted in their story. They were confronted by Col. Dalzac, who positively contradicted their statements.

A Change in the Ministry Probable.

President MacMahon to-day received delegations from all sections of the Right. It is believed that after the prolongation of the President's powers has been voted, the ministry will be reconstructed, and a series of strongly conservative measures will be introduced in the Assembly.

The Government to be Arraigned.

The Deputies of the entire Left have agreed to question the Government on its participation in the intrigues of the monarchial coalition.

Premature Congratulations.

It is said that the Count De Chambord has received congratulations from the Pope.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements for Cuba.

MADRID, November 3.—Four hundred men left Cadiz on Saturday for Havana, to reinforce the Spanish troops operating against the Cuban insurgents.

Republican Victories.

Several Carlist bands were scattered by Republican troops on Saturday and Sunday.

GERMANY.

Watching Affairs Over the Border.

BERLIN, November 3.—The prevailing feeling here is one of satisfaction at the collapse of the Count de Chambord.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Vice Chancellor.

LONDON, October 3.—Charles Hall has been appointed Vice Chancellor in the place of Sir John Wickens, deceased.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Officials on an Inspecting Excursion.

CADDO, INDIAN TERRITORY, November 3.—The Governor of the Choctaw Nation, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, and their friends, numbering about fifty, left here to-day on an excursion to Sedalia, Mo., as the guests of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. They will inspect the company's machine shops and other manufacturing works of the company, stop at the principal points on the route, and be afforded an opportunity to learn for themselves what railroads have done for Missouri and Kansas. In the party are a number of Choctaw ladies and children. This excursion is regarded as an important era in the future development of the Indian Territory.

CALIFORNIA.

The Sentence of an Inhuman Ship Captain Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—Capt. Clarke, of the ship Sunrise, convicted of cruel and inhuman punishment of seamen on board that vessel during her voyage from New York, appeared for sentence in the United States Circuit Court to day, but his counsel obtained a postponement until next Thursday, for the purpose of filing affidavits on a motion for a new trial and investigation.

Professor Lay's Balloon.

Professor Lay's balloon was found to-day in San Pallbo Bay, near Vallejo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mills Running on Half-time—Reduction in Wages.

FALL RIVER, November 3.—In compliance with the new regulations, a majority of the mills which shut down to-day will run eight hours per day for the next four days, and shut down again on Saturday, thus making half time.

A reduction of twenty-five per cent, on the wages of the employees of the Taunton Car Company is announced to-day, in consequence of which twenty-five of the carpenters are on a strike.

ST. LOUIS.

Mike McCoole in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—A warrant having been issued to-day for the rearrest of Mike McCoole, charged with killing Patsey Manley, last Wednesday night, he gave himself up this afternoon. His bond was cancelled, and he is now in jail.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The steamship Steinmann, from Antwerp, has arrived.

LONDON, November 3.—The steamships Celtic and Frisia, from New York, have arrived out.

—In Wilson, New Hampshire, Mr. William Stockdell had occasion to attend to some important business in town, and was compelled to leave his family of little children by themselves. The little ones, in some manner or other, set fire to the house, and one of them perished in the flames.

Between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars in silver of various denominations will be coined at the Philadelphia mint this month. Thirty-seven thousand of the trade dollars coined in Nevada have found their way into circulation in that section.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:36 P. M., Nov. 3, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, rapidly falling barometer, brisk southeasterly and southwesterly winds, and cloudy weather, followed by occasional rain.

For the lower lakes, generally clear weather and frost on Tuesday morning, followed by rising temperature and winds backing to southerly.

For the Ohio valley, slowly diminishing pressure, variable winds and clear weather.

For the Gulf States, northeasterly winds, high barometer, low temperature, occasional rain near the coast, and clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds, occasional light rain and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, cooler and clear weather, and heavy frost on Tuesday.

Cautionary Signals

are ordered for Duluth, Escanaba and Marquette.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., November 3.—River twenty-two feet; falling. Arrived—Ashland, Pittsburgh; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh. Growing warmer.

Yesterday's *Gazette* says; The Tom. Farrow came down Saturday with a miscellaneous tow....The John Gilmore passed up Saturday with a tow of empty barges. Pilot, Geo. Clarke....Captain Frank T. Batchelor has taken command of the Arlington while Captain Dan. Moore is sick....The Charley McDonald and N. J. Bigley passed up yesterday, with tows of empty barges....The J. S. Neal arrived with a miscellaneous tow....The storm of Monday last broke up a raft of heavy logs opposite Paducah, and they are standing on end all over the river, and are very dangerous at this stage of water. Pilots must look out....The Mollie Ragon resumes her place in the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade to-day....Owners of New Orleans boats laid up here, having cast lots to decide upon their position in the line, the result is presented as follows: Louisville, Thompson Dean, John Kilgour, Alaska and Nick Longworth....The case of James Pael, pilot of the steamer Mary Miller, running between Cairo and Louisville, charged with serving as pilot without license, thereby violating section 14 of the act of February 28, 1871, steamboat laws, was tried before the United States Court and the charges sustained. Paul was fined $100 and costs....On Saturday the Simpson Horner, with tow of coal for New Orleans, broke her main shaft at Hughes' Bar, also her pitch, which crushed through the cylinder head, a portion of which went overboard. The crew succeeded in safely landing the tow at Knob Creek. The tug and tow Sam Parker were telegraphed to go and take charge of the tow.

The Pomeroy *Telegraph* of Wednesday says: The steamer Emma Graham ran from Gallipolis to Pomeroy, on Sunday last, in two hours and a quarter, passing the Andes at Eight Mile, when the latter was under full headway.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 3.—River stationary, with 9 feet 6 inches in canal and 7 feet 6 inches in pass down Indian Chute. Weather clear and cool. Freights scarce to all points. A number of produce boats have descended the falls for southern points on this rise. The steamer Simpson Horner, which broke a shaft on Saturday near Knob Creek, is at the foot of the canal, and will go to Pittsburgh to repair her damages. The Ella and Sam Porter took her tow to Vicksburg and New Orleans. The towboat Painter has floated off the bar near Cumberland Island, where it was grounded six weeks. She had no steam up and lodged some distance below. The steamer Eureka was withdrawn from the Louisville and Madison trade. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati. Departed—United States, Cincinnati; Charmer, Evansville; Tarascon, Anderson and Thos. W. Means and barges, Ironton.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 3.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 40 to 50. River risen six inches. Down—Evansville, 1 A. M.; Mary Miller, noon; Minneola and Ella Hughes, 3 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 5. Up—Geo. Roberts, 9 A. M.; Grey Eagle and Raven, 10; F. P. Tracey, 11; Belle of Paducah, 2 P. M. Outcastes, 4—generally with good trips. Business active.

MEMPHIS, November 3.—The river rose six inches in the past twenty-four hours. Business is lively. Arrived—Belle Memphis and Expor. for St. Louis; Jno. Howard, Louisville; Probasco, Cincinnati, and the local packets. Departed—Jno. Howard, New Orleans; Probasco, New Orleans; Belle Memphis and Julia, St. Louis. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Arrived—Gleneo, St. Louis. Departed—Crescent City and barges, St. Louis, yesterday; John Kyle, for Louis; Katie, Chicot City, to day. Cloudy and pleasant.

CAIRO, November 3.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis, 5 P. M.; John Gilmore, Louisville, 3. Departed—Grand Tower, St. Louis, 3 P. M. River risen one foot. Clear and pleasant. The Fearless, from Pittsburgh, arrived at 7 P. M.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 3.—River falling fast; five feet eight inches on shoals. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo. Weather clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—Arrived—Lake Superior, Dubuque; Maggie, Illinois river. Departed—Chester, Memphis; Lake Superior, Dubuque. Risen 4 inches. Clear and warm.

VICKSBURG, November 3.—Down—John B Maude and Belle Lee. Cool; raising all day. River rising.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There were five deaths from yellow fever in Memphis on Monday.

—Gay & Co.'s shawl factory at Schenectady, N. Y., has begun running on half time.

—Milwaukee rejoices over the completion of the water works system and a plentiful supply of water all over the city

—J. Nicholas Doyle, while walking with his wife in St. Johns, N. B., on Saturday, shot her dead, and then shot himself.

—John D. Drake, of Chicago, Charles E. Low and J. P. Acker have been elected directors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

—The International bridge to Canada was formally opened for traffic on Monday. Several passenger and freight trains crossed.

—Philip Reid Howard was shot dead, at Jamaica, South Long Island, Sunday, by two men who were gunning, and whom he ordered off from his land.

—Col. W. R. Woodward, General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, has resigned his position, to take effect November 30th.

—Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has issued his proclamation, recommending that Thursday, November 27th, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

—The village of Scotia, N. Y., was badly damaged by an incendiary fire on Sunday morning. One dwelling was destroyed and ten damaged. A rope walk was also burned.

—Private advices from Mexico state that the revolution in Alarms, Sonora, is about quelled. However, further troubles are anticipated from the unsettled affairs of the country.

—A German named Kepping was shot and killed in a ball-room row in Washington, Missouri, early on Sunday morning, by William J. Lack, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

—W. E. Wade, formerly a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Tennessee, was arrested in St. Louis, on Saturday night, charged with forging twenty thousand dollars worth of State bonds.

—The trouble between the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company and their employes is still unadjusted. The men obstruct the running of freight trains, but do not interfere with the mail trains.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

State Executive Committee Appointed—The Question of Separate Submission.

At the Saturday afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention, the committee chosen by resolution to select from the body of the Convention a State Executive Committee of Five, held a session and agreed upon the following gentlemen: Gen. Harry White, of Indiana county; Republican. John R. Read, of Philadelphia; Democrat. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia; Democrat. Thomas Howard, of Allegheny; Republican. James W. M. Newlin, of Philadelphia; Republican.

Upon reassembling Mr. John M. Bailey reported the names of the Executive Committee as just stated. The report was adopted as amended, by adding the names of James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh, Democrat; and John Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, Republican.

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. D. W. Patterson, directing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to receive the signatures to the Constitution of absent members.

By Mr. Buckalew, directing the Committee on Revision, &c., to prepare and publish their exhibit of the changes proposed by the new Constitution, and an address to the people thereon, after the adjournment of the Convention.

By Mr. Dallas, authorizing the President of the Convention, upon the request of a majority of the Executive Committee, to call a special session of the Convention at Harrisburg at any time upon five days notice to delegates at their respective places of residence.

Mr. Lamberton, rising to a privileged question, forwarded to the clerk and had read a paper addressed to the President and signed by forty-six members, asking that the Judiciary article be submitted apart from the rest of the Constitution to a separate vote. The paper was as follows: "That forty-six members of the Convention, being more than one-third thereof, having demanded in writing the separate submission of the article on the Judiciary to a popular vote, it is hereby ordered that the same be separately submitted."

A warm discussion followed, which was participated in by Lamberton, Armstrong and others. The President finally decided against the paper, as it was not submitted in the proper form.

The Schedule modifications reported from the committee on the subject, consisting chiefly of improvements in language and unimportant alterations, were then considered and occupied the balance of the day.

Monday morning's session was principally occupied in thanks to the reporters and clerks of the Convention. The Executive Committee was enlarged by the addition of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Gibson, Lawrence, Lamberton, Armstrong, Mantor and Brown.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

TUESDAY afternoon a storm at Girardville, near Pottsville, blew down the frame-work of the Catholic church and wrecked it. The loss is in the neighborhood of $3,000.

Two boys in Altoona, on Friday, built a fire of leaves and saturated them with carbon oil from a can. The oil exploded and they were both seriously, but not dangerously burned.

THE Isabella Furnace Company which have their coke works near Titusville, have ordered the erection of forty additional coke ovens. The company now runs over two hundred ovens.

THE following letters are held in Johnstown postoffice for postage. Evan Williams, Pine Flatts, Indiana county, Pa.; Rev. Joseph Horner, No. 129 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Three cents on each will forward them.

A BOY named Jos. Goodheart was killed in Lancaster, on Thursday at the cotton mill, by a bale of cotton falling upon him and striking him on the head. The boy was standing under a hatchway when the bale came down on him.

AT Millerstown a laborer named Samuel Rogers, split his foot open with an axe, Friday last, making a wound from toe to ankle. Dr. Towler dressed the wound. It is probable that the unfortunate man will be crippled for life.

A COUNTRY woman came to town week before last with $14,000 in a market basket. She paid for two farms and deposited $3,000 in one of our banks. She had a baby along with her also. That's business for you.—*Clarion Republican.*

MR. JONAS HARSHBERGER, of Scalp Level, aged sixty years, was choked to death on Friday last, while at dinner at Cantrell's hotel at that place. A piece of meat lodged in his throat, and his wind was shut off before assistance reached him.

ON Tuesday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mac. Washburne, was killed by the falling of top coal, while laying a track at Harvey's mine, at Nanticoke, near Wilkesbarre. He was forty-two years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

THE appointees to the office of President and Associate Judges of the District Court of Cambria County received their commissions Saturday morning. They date respectively from the 31st day of October until the first Monday succeeding the general election.

AT a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Grove M. E. church in Chester county, a few days since, the venerable Father Boehm, aged ninety-three years, preached, and gave some interesting reminiscences of the congregation ninety years ago.

CHARLES BLOOMGREEN, a Swede, while employed moving a load of furniture, in Brookville, Jefferson county, on Thursday last, the team ran off, throwing him out of the wagon, among a mass of rocks, where he was found shortly afterwards, his head being fearfully cut and almost scalped.

A MAN in Sharon dropped his pocket-book, containing $500 in greenbacks, into the manger, while feeding his horse, the other night. In the morning he found a few scraps of paper and leather to remind him of his loss. He thinks this is rather too expensive diet for his horseship to receive regularly.

ON Friday evening a little girl named Jennie Yinger was killed on a raft at New Cumberland, on the Susquehanna river. She, and a number of other little girls, were playing on a raft, she was swinging on an oar, when it broke, she falling on her face and the oar blade striking her on the back of the head.

A LAD named Albert Klink, aged seven years, was killed at Altoona on Saturday by a section of fence falling upon him, and crushing him to death. The portion had been loosened to let teams pass, and was temporarily replaced, when he jumped on it and it fell, he falling underneath and being crushed.

A CHILD, about four years old, daughter of Mr. W. Weibbert, of Franklin township, some weeks ago, complained of pain about one knee, and on the 14th a sewing needle made its appearance. The needle was extracted without difficulty, and the little girl is all right again.—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

THOMAS KEYSON, of Fredonia, a laborer on the S. & A. branch, was run over by a freight train on that road last Saturday and instantly killed. He was upwards of sixty years of age, was subject to fits, and, it is supposed, fell down upon the track during one of these, and in one of them, and met his death as above stated.

A WOMAN residing in Chester county, near the Lancaster county line, while on her way to a store in the vicinity, recently, was twice attacked by ferocious dogs. Twice she was thrown down into shreds, and sustained considerable bodily injury. Two gunners, observing her perilous situation, relieved her by shooting one of the vicious canines, which caused the others to retreat.

ALL the men on the repairs of the Reading R. R. in the vicinity of Shamokin, except the bosses, quit work on account of a reduction of their wages. Their pay formerly was $1.50 per day, but on the day after the election it was reduced to $1.26. The men refused to work at this figure and the Company are now without men on the repairs.

SAMUEL HARPER, of Vernon township, Crawford county, died on Friday last from the effects of gangrene. Over a year ago he injured one of his toes, causing an indolent ulcer, followed by gangrene. In order to save the foot a portion of it was amputated, and the patient so far recovered as to be able to be around. In July last, gangrene set in on the other foot, followed it up the knee, thence through his entire system, causing death.

JAMES GLEN, of South Canaan, Wayne county, came to Providence last week to visit his brother. In returning home on Tuesday he rode upon one of the coal trains passing over the mountain from Carbondale to Waymart. As the cars were descending plane No. 10, a trip of loaded cars broke loose from the plane above, ran away, killing Glen and destroying a number of cars. Glen was a farmer, leaves a wife and a number of children.

THURSDAY night a man named Ned Conley, a Mt. Carbon, near Pottsville, seapegrace, stoned a young farmer so badly that the victim had to be taken into a house down there. The wounds of the injured man are considered fatal. On Friday afternoon a constable went to Mt. Carbon in search of Conley. He caught a glimpse of Conley, who jumped on a freight train and escaped. The constable telegraphed to Reading to the authorities to arrest Conley. The outrage was committed in Manheim.

BUTCHERY OF BRUIN.

Bear Hunting Extraordinary in Clinton County, Pa.

A correspondent of the Renovo *Record*, writing from Hammerly's Fork, gives the following thrilling account of an encounter with bears in that neighborhood:

"We have just had an exciting chase after three bears. Rev. Bell first came in contact with them on what is called the "Bank," near Goodman's Mill, when he immediately gave the alarm, and the neighboring people—men, women and children—with guns and dogs gave rapid chase. The first and largest bear was shot while in the act of demolishing several of the dogs. Then followed the most exciting time imaginable. The second bear was surrounded in the creek, directly opposite the parsonage, and a number of shots were fired in quick succession, but without effect, when Mr. Goodman, with club in hand, and one of his dogs, waded to and met the bear in mid-water, and the battle commenced in earnest. Shrieks of terror went up from the women and children on the bank; guns were exploded in mid air; hardy lumbermen trembled for the fate of the man and dog in the water, while the crowd on the bank with one accord gave directions as to where to hit the bear next, etc. A Mr. Campbell then rushed to the rescue, and with one shot from his rifle put an end to the strife, and bruin was dragged to the shore. The two bears now lay dead upon the bank, and the excited and terror-stricken crowd gathered around, each with clubs and stones ready to renew the fight should the dead come to life. The third bear is still at large, but is destined to meet a similar fate.

At Oleona, back of Henry Anderson's residence, on Saturday last, eight bears emerged from the woods. Chase was made by Mr. Yerger and another gentleman, who succeeded in killing two of them and mortally wounding a third. The mountains are now alive with excited hunters, and the chances of the remaining bears are slim.

A LANDMARK GONE.

Swept Away by Fire—A Fifty Year Old House Reduced to Ashes.

(*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*)

COLUMBIANA, O., Nov. 3, 1873.

The dwelling of Jacob Esterly, Sr., about a mile west of this town, was burnt this morning between nine and ten o'clock. The house was built of hewed logs and afterwards weather boarded. It had stood about fifty years, and hence was very dry, and rendered more so by fireplaces and flues, from none of which the fire is supposed to have communicated to the inside of the walls. A girl living with the family declared that at half-past eight o'clock she went through the rooms and "there was not a sign of fire."

The most valuable part of the furniture was lost. Much clothing belonging to different persons of the family was destroyed. Some of the beds and a few other articles were rescued. The total loss was over $1,500, less than one-third of which is covered by insurance. The insurance policy and a considerable sum of money in gold, silver and greenbacks were lost in the fire. The Columbiana fire company was on hand, but got to Columbiana fire company was on hand, but got in time to save the house from entire destruction.

G. D. H.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Production in the Modoc District.

A telegram to the Titusville *Herald* says: Notwithstanding the reported large strikes in the Modoc Belt of the week ending last Friday, and the extensive torpedoing during that interval, the production, instead of being increased, has suffered a slight decline. The following is a list of the different farms in the Modoc district and their production on Friday, October 31st, compared with their yield on the previous Friday, October 24th:

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.
Troutman Farm, barrels	716	917
McClung Farm	75	92
Harper Farm	1,387	998
Starr Farm	959	782
Sutton Farm	775	673
Morrow Farm	265	310
Jenkins, Farth and vicinity	258	230
Gruber Farm	70	400
John Starr Farm	360	275
McConnell Farm	360	250
Ralston Farm	140	389

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

COUNCIL WITH INDIANS.

Government Officers Making Peace Between Hostile Tribes.

SENSATIONAL WILL CASE.

$14,832,865 Paid on Warrants During October.

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1873.

Payments from the Treasury During October.

The payments made from the Treasury Department by warrants in October were: Civil and Miscellaneous, $7,003,334; War, $4,582,220; Navy, $2,266,114; Interior, Pensions and Indians, $981,185; total $14,832,865.

The above does not include payments on account of interest or the principal of the public debt of the United States.

Council with Indians.

There was an interesting scene at the Interior Department to-day on the occasion of the council between the Government officers and delegations of Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Ute Indians, the conference being in the interest of peace between the Utes and the former bands. Commissioner Smith represented to the Indians the great importance of establishing friendly relations, and assured them that, whether they did so or not, if they left their reservations they would be punished. He told the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes that the Utes are at peace with our Government, which is bound to protect them at all times, and that the Government is determined that fighting between Indian tribes must cease, and that it cannot continue much longer.

Powder Face, of the Arrapahoes, said he had from his early youth thought it right to war upon the Utes, and had never failed to kill one of that tribe when he could. But in latter years his mind had been changed. He was not unwilling that there should be peace between the tribes.

The Commissioner suggested that the preliminaries of a peace movement be established by the Indians shaking hands with one another.

Ouray, speaking for the Utes, said they thought it best to make peace as a whole; that, although these men may be friendly, the tribes generally may not feel that way. Ouray was somewhat afraid the enemies of the Utes spoke with two tongues.

The Indian Commissioner said it was only necessary now that they make peace as individuals, and not as representatives of their tribes.

After rather a serious consultation by the chiefs of the separate tribes, Ouray and Powder Face advanced into the middle of the room and shook hands very formally, and with no expression of satisfaction. Afterwards there was a general, though not to all appearances a very cordial, hand-shaking.

Powder Face said the Great Spirit was looking down, and he would say whether this was all right or not.

Ouray responded that time would tell.

Stone Calf, of the Cheyennes, demurred at first, but afterwards joined the others and shook hands with the Utes.

At the termination of the council it was proposed to the Indians to go to their hotel in the same coach, but the Utes objected, on the ground that they could understand each others' language.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30th, last, says: The gold coin of the United States deposited for purchases, coins struck and stamped, and bars manufactured, during the year was as follows: Deposits, gold, $59,937,429.45; silver, $12,307,743.43; total amount received and acted upon, $72,244,818.88. Adding to this the coinage and issue by one institution and deposited with another, the deposits were: Gold, $57,704,395.88; silver, $9,145,328.43; total, $66,849,724.31. Gold pieces coined, 1,824,420; value, $35,249,337.50. Silver pieces coined, 11,543,250; value, $2,945,795.50. Minor coinage pieces, 18,925,000; value, $494,950.00; total number of pieces, 32,323,670; total value, $38,689,183.00. Bars of fine gold, $17,554,956.85; imported gold, $12,940,659.25; total; $20,495,616.11. Fine silver, $5,034,259.66; imported silver, $3,981,634 94; total, $27,517,530 61.

The report is very voluminous, is full of interesting statistical and general information, and concludes as follows:

Some idea of the increase of operations may be found when it is stated that the average of gold during the month of October approximated in value $14,000,000, the coin, except as to the Pacific States and the territories, being as a general thing in the Treasury and banks. The present time is a favorable one for estimating the amount of gold and silver coin in the country. From the most reliable data obtainable, the gold coin is estimated at $135,000,000, and the silver at $5,000,000; total, $140,000,000. The silver coin is principally in circulation in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and Texas. The increase of coin in this country has been at a very fair rate since the last of April last, and the indications are that, although there may be occasional reactions, it will gradually grow until an amount sufficient to resume specie payments will be secured. This much-desired result, however, will depend upon conditions which cannot be discussed.

Sensational Will Case.

The Aulick will case has assumed a novel shape. It will be remembered that upon the death of Dr. Aulick, son of Commodore Aulick, it was found that he had left all of his property to his wife, a clerk in the Treasury, to whom he had been secretly married. The other heirs now have entered suit against the son's share of the estate, attempting to recover various sums charged to the dead son from the time of his majority to his death. Among these items are board for nine years and ten months, $9,000; office rent in the residence, $1,760; nursing him while sick, medicines, and college expenses, $1,600 more. From the high position held by the parties bringing the suit in fashionable society here, the publication of these items has created a decided sensation.

Appropriation Estimates.

The estimates for the civil establishment of the Government to be submitted to Congress this year exceed those of last year between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. This increase is caused principally by the raising of a number of salaries at the last session.

The estimates for the International Revenue Bureau this year are about $22,000 less than last year.

CHICAGO.

The Election To-Day.

CHICAGO, November 3.—The city election to-morrow is the absorbing topic in all circles here, and is likely to be one of the most hotly-contested ever held. The Board of Trade adjourns over from 1 P. M. to-morrow until Wednesday, and none of the courts will be in session.

Arrested for Issuing Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

Donald McKay, a deputy in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, was arrested to-day, taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne, and held to bail in $5,000, for fraudulently issuing naturalization papers.

Donation to Benevolent Institutions.

The managers of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition have decided to donate one-half of the gross receipts for tickets during the present week to the various benevolent institutions of the city.

A New Trial Granted to a Murderer.

The Supreme Court of Illinois to-day granted a new trial to Chris. Rafferty, who murdered a policeman who had a warrant for his arrest, about a year and a half ago, and who has twice been convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the crime, the first trial having been in this county and the second one in Lake county.

KENTUCKY.

A Druggist's Mistake—A Man Poisoned with Croton Oil.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 3.—A dispatch from Harrodsburg, Ky., states that John Wansford, and old and respected citizen, died after a few days' illness recently, of what was supposed to be flux. During his illness linseed oil was recommended by his friends, and a doctor wrote a prescription for a small quantity to be taken internally, which was put up at the drug store of Wyn, Paine & Co. After taking the first dose the patient suffered severely, becoming delirious, and calling for ice water. He died apparently in agony. His wife afterwards, taking up the bottle of supposed linseed oil, found it to be croton oil which she had administered. The fatal mistake created great excitement in the community, and it is reported that the widow of the deceased has brought suit against the druggist for $20,000 damages. Both parties are highly connected in the State.

A U. S. Collector Arrested.

SEDALIA, MO., November 3.—Col. D. H. Budlong, United States Collector for this district, was brought here this afternoon, under arrest, on a charge of embezzlement. He will have an examination to-morrow before Commissioner Scott, of this city. The arrest was made at the instance of Highly Budlong, late deputy.

—Sheriff Casper, of Madison county, Ill., denies that a requisition for Tom Allen, Mike McCoole, Arthur Chambers, Bill Blake and others, was particularized in the fight in that county some weeks ago, has been issued by Governor Beveridge.

—W. R. Adams, accused of the murder of Judge Crawford and District Attorney Harris, in Franklin parish, La., in September, was charged by the United States Court, Weller, prosecutor, not being able to make a case against him.

NEW YORK.

A National Grain and Stock Bank to be Organized.

GAIN IN LEGAL TENDERS.

Statement of the Affairs of B. H. Claflin & Co.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1873.

National Grain and Stock Bank.

Steps have been taken for the formation here of a banking institution, to be devoted entirely to the grain interests of the interior. The movement is in the hands of private bankers of this city, having established business connections. The capital, as proposed, is to be five hundred thousand dollars, and is to represent the interests of a large number of national banks in the grain producing sections of the country. It is, if possible, to be organized under the National Banking Act, and is to be designated the National Grain and Stock Bank.

Condition of the Affairs of H. B. Claflin & Company.

The following is furnished by a member of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.: The statement of the affairs of the firm, as submitted to a meeting of friends, which included their largest creditors, held this afternoon, was as follows: Good assets of all kinds, $22,508,000; total indebtedness, domestic and foreign, $15,584,000; surplus, $6,924,000. It was agreed that no assistance should be asked of the Associated Banks or Clearing House, and their friends and creditors present at the meeting unanimously tendered an extension averaging four and a half months, maturing monthly payments, which was promptly accepted. The business of the firm will proceed as usual. In this statement is not included the personal assets of any member of the firm. It merely embraces the amounts employed in their business.

Jay Cooke & Co. Secure the Treasury from Loss.

A Washington dispatch has the following: "It has transpired that the house of Jay Cooke & Co., which borrowed from the First National Bank of this city eight hundred thousand dollars through the influence of Henry D. Cooke, President of the bank, has, since their failure, withdrawn two hundred thousand dollars in Central Pacific bonds and deposited them with the Secretary of the Treasury as security for over two hundred thousand dollars advanced them by the Secretary a few days before their failure. The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. are to investigate the above proceeding."

Beer Going Up.

Dissatisfaction having been found with the quality of the lager furnished from breweries hereabouts, on Saturday a convention of brewers was held in this city, at which there were nearly three hundred present. They were assured they could retain their custom if they would only manufacture a better article. It was resolved to do, but to advance the price from nine to ten dollars per barrel. The brewers maintain that a good article cannot be brewed for less. The advanced price will take effect this week.

A Holiday.

To-morrow being election day, it will be observed as a legal holiday. The courts, postoffice, Stock Exchange and other public buildings will remain closed. The whole police force will be on duty, although no trouble is anticipated.

Injunction Against Police Justices.

An injunction was granted to-day restraining the newly-appointed Police Justices from taking their seats to-morrow. The case will be argued on Wednesday.

Reducing Working Hours.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has reduced the working time of mechanics and laborers to eight hours per day.

Labor Strikes.

Owing to the reduction of wages, a number of bricklayers and masons went on a strike today.

Gain in Legal Tenders.

The banks to-day gained two and a half million in legal tenders.

Workmen Discharged.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Newark, N. J., has discharged 223 employes.

PROVIDENCE.

The Affairs of the Sprargues—A Meeting of Creditors to be Held on Thursday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 3.—A meeting of the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and of A. & W. Sprague will be held on Thursday, November 6th. Until then all further movements in the Sprague affairs will be held in abeyance, so that a full expression of the views of the creditors may be obtained as a basis of action. Governor Sprague has declined to be a trustee of the estate. The excitement in the matter has subsided, but deep interest is felt for the successful issue of the grave situation. There is a strong desire on all sides that the trusteeship plan may be adopted, but the difficulties arising are increasing every moment.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

The Work on the Water Works—The Pumping House Foundations—Repairs on the Coffer-dam—Estimates.

The Board of Water Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning. Mr. Joseph Lowry, Mechanical Engineer, submitted a report giving a detailed statement of the progress of the work, at the quarries, on the machinery and on the foundations for the new pumping works. It seems that during the month of October three hundred and thirty-seven men have been employed under the supervision of the engineer, including stone cutters, quarrymen, laborers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and two engineers. These quarries are being worked for stone for the foundations of the pumping house, one being located at White Rock, and the other at Call's and Shade's. A boarding house, accommodating seventy-five men, has been constructed at Call's quarry, and is now occupied. A new siding has also been constructed at the site of the new pumping works, so as to facilitate the delivery of stone. In reference to the damage to the coffer-dam by the rise in the river Mr. Lowry reported that it would not exceed thirty dollars the amount necessary for the labor to fill the opening, and the cost of pumping out the water. The work of laying the stone will be resumed immediately. A new boarding house, large enough to accommodate 170 men, is being constructed on the city ground near the new pumping works, which will be occupied during the present week. The pay roll and estimates for work submitted are as follows: Pay roll for October, $15,467.33; Estimate of A. Hartupee & Co., for second engines, deducting twenty per cent., $18,518 08; Estimate of A. Hartupee & Co., for first engines, deducting twenty per cent., $7,665.65; Estimate of J. R. Hutchinson & Co., stop gates, deducting ten per cent., $2,012 18; Estimate of Dickson, Marshall & Co., castings, deducting ten per cent., $31.80.

ATTENDING TO THE ROADS.

Improvements Asked for—Fixing up in the Rural Districts—Pay Rolls.

Yesterday afternoon the Road Committee held a regular meeting in the City Clerk's office. The petition of property owners on Roup street and Amberson avenue, asking for the grading of the same at the crossing with Ellsworth street, was received and

...AZETTE.

...ETTE BUILDING,
...venue and Smithfield Street.

...STON,.....S. F. REED,
D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
...NG, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 87½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 107¾@107¾.

WE ARE gratified to notice that the house of H. B. Claflin & Co., which we reported in a failing condition yesterday, is able to overcome its difficulties, with only such aid as its mercantile friends readily accorded it. It was really not seriously involved. It was able, and will be, it claims, to meets its notes and maturing paper, and only needed an extension on current bills. The failure of such a house would have been a public calamity. Its firmness, therefore, in the midst of the financial distress of the times is a public blessing.

THE *Daily Record of the Times* is a new journalistic venture that has its home in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It is under the editorial control of Messrs. Wm. P. Miner and James P. Taylor, who, in the first half dozen numbers already issued, have presented their readers with a carefully edited newspaper,—one that ought to receive the fullest encouragement from a generous home support. It is a twenty-eight column daily, well filled with telegraph and local news and brief editorials on timely topics. The paper is neutral in politics, but with a Republican tendency.

WE NOTICE that Eastern journals entertain the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that the elections in the several States will show a small vote, and probably a lessened majority for the Republicans. In New Jersey, particularly, where there are no State officers to be elected, and where a future Senatorial election is partially dependent on the result this year, it is estimated that from thirty-five to thirty-eight Republican Assemblymen will be elected, against the forty-five of the present House, and that in the Senate there may also be a loss of one or two seats. Of the six Senators retiring in that body, four are Republicans, and of these only one has received a renomination. There is little hope that either of the other two counties, both of which are overwhelmingly Democratic, will be gained this election, and therefore to hold their own the Republicans must carry each of the four seats vacated by Republicans. If the result of the election to-day is as anticipated, it will cause a hard battle to be fought there next year.

THE Altoona *Sun* claims priority to the GAZETTE, in favoring a low interest bond, exchangeable for currency, as a means of creating an elastic currency; all which would be smooth enough, did not the *Sun* immediately proceed to illustrate the fact that it must have borrowed the idea by going beyond its depth in stating that it also urged "the payment of duties on imports in greenbacks,—in short, making greenbacks receivable for all Government dues." The fact that this is a financial impossibility is well understood by all who know anything on the subject. The reason simply is, that the Government is pledged to pay interest on the public debt *in gold*, and must get the gold somehow. To do this, it makes the duties payable in gold, and gets only enough of the precious metal to meet its needs. Intelligent Democrats, who advocated the policy for which the *Sun* claims merit, avowed that their object was to drive the Government to repudiate a part of its debt. They evidently knew what they were at,—but we have some doubts whether the *Sun* is equally clear as to the effect of its views. That it, following the train of its leaders, favored a low interest bond as part of a vicious system, does not entitle it to the credit of the same thing in a new relation, and for a very different purpose.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

It now seems quite probable, that the decision in the case of Marshal Bazaine, will turn on the evidence respecting his receipt of certain messages from MacMahon, on the 23d of August. Between the 19th and 23d it is affirmed that messages in cypher and in duplicate were sent Bazaine at Metz, announcing the movement by way of Sedan of MacMahon's army, with a view to joining forces with him, and that he was directed to march to the relief of the Marshal, so soon as he should hear the thunder of his cannon. This he failed to do, and to this is attributed the chief disaster of the war. The witnesses who were bearers of the dispatches have testified, and one of them that his message was delivered on or before the 23d of August. Circumstantial evidence has also been introduced to show, by the repeated utterances of the Marshal, that he was in possession of information, before the 29th, which could only have been derived from the messages mentioned. On the other hand, the Marshal positively denies having received any intelligence prior to the 29th when, it is declared, it was too late for it to be of use. The weight of evidence, direct and circumstantial, is against him, and should it be conclusive, it devolves upon him a fearful burden of guilt.

HOW IT WORKS.

The advance, in the rate of discount, by the Bank of England, to eight per cent., is so extraordinary, that it indicates a very nervous state of feeling in financial circles there. We do not believe that this is the outgrowth of our panic, as United States securities rule higher in the London market than they did before the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Nor is there any apparent fear of our railroad securities, as the Reading Railroad loan of ten millions was promptly taken in the London market. Other American railroad securities rule at good figures. The secret is to be found in the fact that the balance of trade,—as between England and the United States,—is against her. As a result, she must either settle those balances in gold, or by returning to us a portion of the securities that were used in settling with her in years past, or both. To check the outflow of gold, the rate is advanced. This, as the figures show, has the effect of advancing our securities, as if gold cannot be sent, these must be. We could not have a better illustration of the importance of maintaining the balance of trade in our favor. It alone, if persisted in, will result in the transfer to American hands, without violence or shock, of the securities held abroad. What home method shall be employed to tide over the stringency, and yet maintain the balance of trade, we consider in another article.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

One incidental result of the recent financial crisis is to explode the idea that the transportation question is to be solved by means of building up manufacturing towns at the West. There is not only not money enough in the country at the present for any great enlargement of business, but Europe needs our surplus breadstuffs, and must have them. This surplusage of crops is at the West, and in order to reach Europe, must be transported across the country and freighted to Europe at rates that will admit of a fair price to the producer, without involving too much cost to the consumer. The question is, can the distance which separates producer and consumer be cheaply bridged? Homilies on the wastage of transportation are of no practical value. It is a question of immediate and practical importance.

The Senate Committee on Transportation have, in their investigations, developed some facts, which serve to show the entire possibility of meeting the want known to exist. They have applied for several items of information, among which is one for transporting grain, by single boat, and also by barges, from St. Louis to New Orleans, and thence by steamer to New York or Liverpool direct. To this the committee have no returns. But they have estimates, one of which is for transporting 200 tons from Buffalo to Troy, by steamer. The distance is 345 miles, and the cost $210,—or 3, 4-100 mills a mile, or $15-100 per bushel for the entire distance. An estimate for 660 bushels from Buffalo to Troy, by steamer and two barges produce almost identical results.

The railroads have been carrying wheat for a cent a ton per mile, on long distances. The rapid transit made, the saving of interest, and other considerations, must be taken into account in making a comparison, which will go far toward equalizing cost. But leaving these out of account, and it will cost about one-third as much to transport by boats as by railroad, under the above showing. If water transportation can be had between the East and West, or railroads can be so cheaply constructed as to carry breadstuffs at the water rates, it follows that a cargo of wheat can be taken from Chicago to Liverpool at from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. At this rate, it is entirely feasible to transport grain from our great prairies to the Eastern markets. The report of the Committee on Transportation will be looked for with much interest.

THE FIRST DUTY.

In thirty days from the present, Congress will have assembled. It will, quite certainly, address itself, at the outset, to the work of providing relief against the financial stringency. In approaching this question, many plans will, no doubt, be submitted, involving a conflict of views, both as to first principles and details of method. The danger to be feared is a complex and complicated system that will necessarily be inelastic, because it is complex. This is the fault of our present system. In checks against dishonesty and insecurity, the law is all right. As a system adapted to a period of medium prosperity—neither too prosperous, nor, on the other hand, panicy—it works admirably. But we already have it clearly shown that it answers neither for enlarged prosperity, nor for a panic. What we want is a system that will save us from panics. Let us illustrate these points.

We claim that the recent panic, and the existing financial stress was the outgrowth of two causes,—prosperity and the lack of a suitable supply of currency. In every sense of the term, the country was at the full tide of prosperity when the panic came. Our crops were unprecedentedly large. Our industries were all active, and our manufactories largely patronized. We were mining ores of iron, copper, silver, gold,—producing minerals of various kinds at a rapid rate. Foreign immigrants were coming to our shores, at the rate of nearly half a million yearly, and the far West was being rapidly settled, and opened up. Railways were being built, and those in operation were doing a large business. Europe was drawing on our large crop of breadstuffs, thus giving us a cash market for our productions. But, the volume of our currency was limited. The result was, that the slightest shock to commercial credit, which should render unavailable the mass of individual or firm paper, used in making exchange, was sure to precipitate a panic. We were simply too prosperous for our currency volume—that is, we had not enough money, for the immense business operations we were carrying forward. The proof of this is ample. Failures have occurred, in repeated instances, where the assets were largely in excess of the liabilities. These failures occurred, not because the parties were not *worth* enough, but because they could not get money out of their assets.

To our minds, this is the great evil that calls for immediate remedy. This, Congress can remedy. We are not solicitous as to the method, so much as for the fact. It may be done, by permitting free banking, on the basis of a secured circulation. It may be done, by issuing the low interest bearing bond, with a currency in equal proportions, both to be in quantities that shall be called for. Or there may be other methods, better than is here suggested. We are not particular as to these, farther than that they shall maintain the safety of our currency. This done, and the shorter the relief method, the better. If it be true, that the National Banks are compelled to call in their currency, for fear of a demand from the Comptroller for a statement, and the simple repeal of the reserve clause of the currency act will save them this necessity, and add 25 per cent. to the volume of currency, let this be done. But—we need more currency.

This need remedied, and another question comes up. Do we require an increasing currency? Hitherto, we have. We fully believe, however, that if we keep in our favor the balance of trade,—in other words, if we steadily export more than we import, the period is limited during which we must depend on paper currency. We are not sanguine, however, that very sensible relief will come from this source within a year. There are two reasons why it should not,—we will get from Europe bonds and other evidences of debt, rather than gold in large quantities, for several years. We owe Europe too much for it to pay us gold, when it holds our paper. And business, despite the present temporary check, must increase in this country; and this increase will necessitate an increase of currency. It is an open question, whether our gold product will meet this increasing need. It cannot, in any event, under a year. Hence Congress needs to provide for at least a year to come.

Above all, we hope Congress will not tamper with the question of specie payments directly. It will be just as wise to legislate that water shall run up hill. Whatever it can do to maintain our commercial superiority will contribute to this result, and it is only thus that we can hope to realize it. When it is once clearly and permanently established that we sell to, more than we buy from, Europe, we will be near the Kingdom of Specie Payments.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A CINCINNATI paper names a ticket for 1876: "For President, Jo. Hawley." It thinks that the abbreviation "Jo." has strength in it, as "Old Abe" had.

THE Ashland (Ohio) *Press* runs up to its mast head the name of Allen G. Thurman as the Democratic candidate for President in 1876. This is "taking time by the forelock."

A BOSTON paper suggests that all electors who decline to vote should carry a ballot box on their backs for three months.

A Virginia paper recommends that the women in that State should give them a "box on the ears" for a similar neglect.

POLITICAL matters are already beginning to be agitated in New Hampshire, although the election of Governor and members of the Legislature does not occur until next March. There are several names mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor on both sides. Among the Democratic candidates are Hon. Sam. Bell and Albert R. Hatch. Mr. Bell resides in Manchester, and as that city is the home of the candidates for Governor for three years past, the chances are rather in favor of Mr. Hatch. He is a lawyer, residing in Portsmouth, able and highly educated, but a bitter partisan. The Republican party, being the stronger, has many more candidates, including Hon. Samuel Hale, of Keene; W. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, and Chas. H. Bell, of Exeter.

PERSONAL.

KING LUNALILO has disbanded his standing army. It consisted of fifty-four privates.

It appears, says the Lafayette, Ind., *Journal*, that Father Phelan, who charges that our public schools turn out educated horse thieves and rascals generally, is a graduate of one of those very public schools.

MISS JERUSHA PECK, a very old maid and a miser, died at Riverside, Ct., last week. She was eighty, and the survivor of two sisters like herself. A search of the premises revealed $400 in gold, which had been in the house thirty years; $600 in old State bills, and a large sum in greenbacks.

GAIL HAMILTON, writing of Biblical men, remarks: "We should say that Esau was far the more agreeable, interesting and gifted person; and that Jacob, with his sly ways and his mean-spirited willingness to work seven years longer for the man who had cheated him out of one wife and into another, was not a man to be held in esteem of gods or men or women."

MR. HENRY LEDYARD, of Newport, R. I., son-in-law of the late General Cass, and his Secretary of Legation at Paris (where the General was one of the most intimate personal companions of Louis Philippe), has notified the trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy of his intention of giving to it Healy's portrait of the General. General Cass was educated there.

REV. DR. BRINDLEY'S death, at St. Luke's Hospital, is a sad and untimely end to a mission which, there is reason to believe, was prompted by the purest and sincerest of motives. Nor can we find aught save regret in reflecting that at the age of sixty-three, the deceased found himself in his dying hours with little means and no friends about him, compelled to depend solely upon the charitable care of strangers in a strange land.

MR. RUSKIN seldoms puts pen to paper now-a-days without losing his temper. He finds something to grumble about whether he stays at home or journeys abroad. The steamboat whistles in Venice drive him well-nigh crazy; the church bells at Florence take away all the charm of the beautiful city on the Arne; the pleasures of a tour among the Swiss Alps are entirely neutralized by two young American ladies, fellow travelers, who persist in talking nonsensically and eating lemonpeel. Nothing wears the old beauty and serenity and grace, but all is harsh, and irritating, and wretched. He recently sent an address to be read to the students of an art-school in Mansfield, England, in which there were many wise and earnest sayings, but he characterized an epigram of Macaulay's as "vulgar and incomparably false," and referred to an important part of the students' anatomy as "your empty little eggshells of heads."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE rubber dams used by dentists to hold up the gums and prevent the access of saliva during the operation, are known in the profession as "elastic profanities."

I CLASPED her tiny hand in mine; I vowed to shield her from the wind and from the world's cold storm. She sat her beauteous eyes on me, and with her little lips she said: "An umbrella will do as well."

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S new house is to be on a scale of unusual splendor, if the Salt Lake *Tribune* is right when it declares that it will be "one of the most gorgeous and costly residences anywhere between sunrise and sunset."

A COWARDLY fellow having kicked a newsboy for pestering him to buy an evening paper, the lad waited till another boy accosted the "gentleman," and then shouted in the hearing of all bystanders: "It's no use to try him, Jim, he can't read."

AN octopus in the Brighton Aquarium has deposited a number of eggs. These she vigilantly guards, usually encircling or concealing them within a coil of one or more of her snake-like arms, and vigorously repelling the approach of any of her comrades in the same tank.

A MODEL village is in course of completion at Clapham, London, for clerks, artisans, laborers, and others of small means. For the first seventy houses there were 200 applications. All are built on the most approved sanitary and architectural principles. Schools, a lecture hall, baths, and wash-houses, play and cricket grounds, and churches, are provided for. The houses are commodious, and each has a garden. The rent of a house of nine or ten rooms is from $90 to $100. The situation is one of the best in London.

HALL'S *Journal of Health* declares that "the rule should be everywhere during the part of the year when fires are kept burning, to avoid hoisting outside windows. It is safer and better to leave the chamber door open, as also the fireplace—then there is a draft up the chimney, while the room is not so likely to become cold. If there is some fire in the room all night, the window may be opened an inch. It is safer to sleep in a bad air all night with a temperature over fifty, than a pure air with a temperature under forty. The bad air may sicken you but cannot kill you; the cold air can and does kill very often by lung diseases."

A TRUE STORY.

How Briggs' Baby was Treated.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Thomas Briggs, of Detroit, has a boy baby, about ten months old, who is admitted at the beginning of this article to look just like his father, and to be the smartest baby boy of his age in Detroit. The other morning the child was sitting on the floor, playing with five or six coal buttons on a string, and taking an occasional nibble at an apple to bring out his first crop of teeth. Mrs. Briggs and a neighbor were talking away, as only women can gossip, when the baby hid the buttons under a mat and started to finish the apple. A bit of skin got in his throat, and he gave a cough and a whoop, and pawed the air, and rolled over on his head.

"Oh, them buttons! He has swallowed them buttons!" cried the mother, as she yanked him up and shook him.

"Pound him on the back!" yelled the other woman, trying to hold his legs still.

"Run for the neighbors!" cried Mrs. Briggs.

"Oh, he'll die! he'll die!" screamed the other, as she ran out.

And the neighbors came in, and made him lay on his stomach, and cough, and then turned him on his back, and rubbed his stomach, and jogged him about all sorts of ways, until he got mad, and went to howling. Then the boy ran for Briggs, and Briggs ran for the Doctor and the Doctor came and choked the baby, and ordered sweet oil and a mustard plaster, and told them to hold him on his back.

Everybody knew that those six buttons were lodged in the baby's throat, because he was red in the face, and because he strangled as he howled and wept. They poured down sweet oil, and put mustard across him, and wept over him, and his mother said she could never forgive herself.

Boys drove by, calling: "Slab wood for sale!" and the scissors man went by, shouting: "Sharp! sharp!" but that distressed crowd held the baby down, and shed their tears over his whole length.

The doctor was looking serious, and Briggs was thinking that he hadn't done anything to deserve such a blow, when one of the women pushed the mat, and discovered the buttons. Then everybody laughed, and danced, and they kicked the sweet oil bottle under the bed, threw the mustard plaster at the doctor, and Mrs. Briggs hugged the howling angel to her bosom, and called him her "wopsy topsy hopsy dropsy dopsy little cherub."

MEN NOT ADMITTED.

A Community of Women Only.

A Boston letter says: "The establishment of a woman's community within the limits of the town of Woburn, about twelve miles from Boston, was begun yesterday by the formal raising of the frame of the first building. In this community all the land is to be owned by women; and, so far as the management of the affairs of the village is concerned, woman suffrage is to be realized to the extent of the utter political disqualification of the sterner sex. The members of the community are obliged to assent to a constitution which is to govern it, but further than this they are unrestrained; except, however, that they are expected to attend at least once a week upon the unsectarian service to be held. The occupation of the residents in Aurora village will be varied, and industrial schools are provided to fit persons for the different kinds of work to be done, including a domestic school for instruction in home duties. Each homestead is to be accompanied with a garden, and gardening and fruit raising will be a favorite occupation. Co-operative schemes are also planned. One of these, and that which has been pushed nearer to realization than any other connected with the enterprise, is the establishment of a laundry where full facilities are to be afforded for doing work on a large scale, and bringing money into this thus far decidedly needy village by competing with the famous Troy laundries. About 1,000 persons are committed to the enterprise, though they are not all women, and not to be residents. The site of the village is a wilderness, and it offers all manner of obstacles. The community is called 'The Women's Economical Garden Homestead League,' and it is established by act of the State Legislature."

THE KELSEY AFFAIR.

The Implicated Tar and Feather Parties Released on Bail.

(From the New York Herald)

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 1, 1873.

The hearing before Judge Armstrong, of Queens county, on the motion to discharge from arrest the persons implicated by the verdict in the Kelsey case, and who have been held for four days upon the commitments issued by Coroner Baylis, of Oyster Bay, was resumed here to-day pursuant to adjournment, and the whole of the defendants, ten in number, who had been released on their parole, appeared promptly on time. In addition to these, Mr. Arthur T. Hurd came on from Huntington and surrendered himself, and went through the formal process of arrest. The eleven persons are Royal and Rudolph Sammis, Dr. S. H. Burgess, John and James T. McKay, Claudius B., Arthur M. and Henry R. Prime, William J. Wood, Dr. George B. Banks and Mr. Hurd. At ten o'clock all the parties were present at the court room in the Town Hall. There was quite a numerous attendance of spectators, anxious to see the persons involved in this very extraordinary case, and almost all were quite astonished to find that the prisoners were as respectable appearing a body of men as any who were present in the whole auditory—men of soft voices, good features and gentle manners, and varying in age all the way from twenty to sixty-two. The case was opened by Coroner Baylis committing the parties to Queens county jail, a mere formal act, by handing two commitments to his constable, the lean and hitherto loquacious "Doctor" Tappen. After considerable discussion as to the legal jurisdiction in the case and other matters, Judge Armstrong said: "I express no opinion whatever upon any of the questions arising in this case, and simply desire that the officers whose right it is to be notified of this proceeding shall be so notified, in order that they may appear here and be heard upon that question; and I will therefore set the matter down for further hearing on the 11th of November at ten o'clock A. M., at this place. The defendants will be required to give bail on each commitment in the sum of $5,000, with two securities on each bond."

The bondsmen, present, and accepted by the court, were, on the first bond, Messrs. George A. Scudder and Daniel R. Youngs, and on the second Frank Crossman and Issac Rogers, all of Huntington. It must be understood that the bail is not $5,000 for each individual, but upon each commitment, or $10,000 in all, the securities justifying in double the amount.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

Why the Deacon Fled.

The other day, as a menagerie was entering a New England town, and the majestic elephant marching at its head was nearing a particularly muddy creek, one of the local deacons was seen to burst wildly from the throng of spectators and to fly, with streaming locks and coat-tail, uttering wild apostrophes to the "good gosh" of New England worship, and evidently anxious only to escape anywhere out of the world. He was pursued by a committee of selectmen, and finally stopped, after a chase of three miles. Then, with tears of repentance, he unfolded his terrible story. It seems that when a boy he had met that identical elephant at a circus and given him tobacco instead of the peanuts which the trusting beast expected. It is a well known belief of the small boys that an elephant, once deceived in this way, will "lay" for his deceiver for the rest of his natural life, and that, whenever he meets him, he will deluge him with muddy water. Conscience and this common superstition had made a coward of the good deacon, and he had fled from the doom of dirty water, which he fancied had finally overtaken him.

"SUMMER, SWEET, GOOD-BY."

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Gold and red and purple leaves
Flutter down the wind;
With the snow of thistle-down
All the lanes are lined.
Clear and keen by nine the sky,
Hurrying birds are flying high.
Staging: "Summer, sweet, good-by!"
"Summer, sweet, good-by!"

Sheaves are nodding in the sun,
As if passed along,
In a gay, fantastic rout,
Summer's fairy throng,
Where the fading willow swings,
Where the nest, deserted, clings,
Listen to the brook, that sings:
"Summer, sweet, good-by!"

Woodlands whisper sad farewells;
Squirrels frisk and spring;
Father, patter, rain the nuts,
For their harvesting.
Flocks of merry birds go by,
'Neath the heart's unclouded sky;
Hopeful, trustful, while we sigh:
"Summer, sweet, good-by!"

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the uncertain risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Iron Working Machinery
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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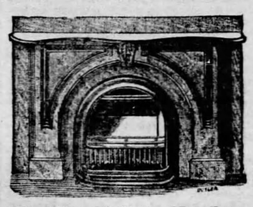
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

New Establishment.



Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Iurchas, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered to this market
Old's Patent Star Range,
WITH REVOLVING OVENS,
The best in the market.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the small smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The Ruby and Diamond Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and of simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 198 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1867.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $775,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
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Solicitor—John R. Bailey.

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Chemicals, Perfumeries, Soaps, Colognes, Powders, Pomades, Cosmetics of every description, Trusses, Bandages and Fancy Medicines of all kinds. Ales, English and Scotch Ales. Bubble Burst, Bass's, Brown Stout, Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Pure Sales. Other articles imported, just received this day at BROWNE'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.
Persons will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.
BROWNE'S DRUG STORE AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Popular Prices.
AT 6½c.
NEW DARK PRINTS.
AT 6½c.
REAL LINEN CRASH.
AT 8½c.
PRINTS,
Choice styles, good Cloths.
AT 10c.
PRINTS,
The very best Fall styles.
AT 10c., STANDARD
Brown Sheeting Muslins.
AT 12½c. NEW WIDE
DARK CHINTZES.
AT 12½c. NEW DARK
FALL DRESS GOODS.
AT 12½c.
KENTUCKY JEANS,
Seasonable colors.
AT 12½c.
Mixed and Striped Shirting Flannels,
AT 18¾c.
DRESS GOODS,
Extraordinary Bargains,
AT 18¾c.
PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS
AT 25c.
Black and Colored DRESS GOODS,
New colors and shades, Sterling Bargains.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.
We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable
DRESS GOODS
In all the New Shades.
Also, a full line of
Black Goods,
In every desirable material,
AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

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Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
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COMMERCIAL PAPER,
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OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
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Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,600 pounds Double Ext a New Buckwheat Flour, just received, put up in small sacks, for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

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WM. SEMPLE
Popular Prices.
BLANKETS,
White and colored.
Comfortables,
Our own make.
QUILTS,
Large and Medium Size.
SHAWLS,
In Broche, Paisley and Wool Stripes, Plaid and Check and Black Thibet, largest size, all Wool Shawls at $1.50.
SCARFS,
A fine assortment of styles and sizes.
Waterproof,
New Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black, beginning as low as 75c.
Men's and Boys' Wear,
At 12½c, 18¾c, 25c, 37½c, 50c and upwards. Special Bargains.
BARRED FLANNELS,
Yard wide, dark and light, 25c.
PLAIN FLANNELS,
Red, White, Orange and Blue, at very low prices.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
All colors, including the new shades of Blue, &c.
Housekeeping Goods,
In full assortment—everything a bargain.
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Large stock and very low prices.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2 00
MUFFS	at 2 50
MUFFS	at 3 00
MUFFS	at 4 00
MUFFS	at 5 00

Muffs at $6, 9, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.

SETS	at $3 00
SETS	at 3 50
SETS	at 3 50
SETS	at 5 00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make kind and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink,
Siberian Squirrel, Coney,
Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,
Russian Sable, Black Martin,
Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
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H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Shades, Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
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CARPETS.
OUR FALL STOCK OF
Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, Velvet,
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Carpets is the most complete ever offered in this market. Styles and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.
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Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear; at LOWEST PRICES.

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Popular Prices
FOR
Millinery Goods,
Trimmings,
Notions,
Hats, Bonnets,
Flowers, Feathers,
Plumes, Tips,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Sash Ribbons,
Silk Ties,
Ruching,
Leather Belts,
Velvet Belts,
Belt Buckles,
Fringes and Gimps,
Hamburg Trimmings,
Corsets, only 37 1-2c,
Corsets, great bargain, 75c,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Balmoral Yarns,
Fancy Yarns.
Germantown Wool,
Grey Yarns,
Zephyrs.
Grey Yarn, 75c per pound.
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Special Bargains
IN
New and Seasonable Goods
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CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We zomis e careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
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Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
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BANKERS,
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14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL - - - $300,000.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to Real Estate Collections.
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JOSEPH LAUKART, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY EVENING, November 3, 1873. }
Money is in demand at figures far beyond what it ought to be. We imagine that high fig ures cannot exist for a long time—if they should, our manufacturing and commercial interests would certainly suffer, and in many cases be ruined. The approaching meeting of Congress will be looked forward to with some interest and anxiety by financiers. There is much discussion as to what Congress will do. The country is in a critical condition, and financial legislation will have to be carefully done. Some good legislation is certainly needed to prevent the recurrence in the future of any such panics as that through which we have just passed. The general opinion seems to be that free banking will be decided on as a relief to the situation. If Congress were to repeal the tax of 10 per cent. on circulation, Pennsylvania and New York, under their excellent banking laws, could soon master the situation and make the money market more easy. Local stocks move slowly, though there is some demand for good bank stocks. Gold opened at 108 and closed at 107¾, the lowest point yet reached.
Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Gold	108¾	108⅝
U. S. 6-20s—1867—coupons	112¾	113
5-20	107	106¾
6-30—1868,	106	106⅝
" 1865	107	107⅜
" 1865 new.	110	109¾
" 1867.	112	112
" 1868—coupons.	112	111¾
10-40's—coupons	104¾	103¾
Currency 6's	117	116¾
New 5 per cents	107½	107⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	83½	81¾
Erie	44¾	43⅞
R. R. & R.	17	16
C. C. & I. C.	18	17¾
St. Paul	25	24¾
Do. preferred	48¾	48¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾
Ill. Central	65	65
North Western Common	34¾	34¾
Do. preferred	63½	63¾
Rock Island	89¾	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	78	77
Pacific Mail	28¾	27¾
Western Union Telegraph	49¾	49¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	22
Union Pacific	19¾	19¾
Toledo & Wabash	37	35¾
Harlem	101¾	102
Chicago and Alton	92	91
Adams Express	74	74
American Express	43¾	45
U. S. Express	67	66¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	56	56¾
Canton	94	95
New Jersey Central	84½	85
Quicksilver	15	16
Mariposa	40	40

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	44¾	44¾
Reading	50	50¾
United Cos. of N. J.	114	114
Camden & Amboy	115	115
Lehigh Valley	54	54
Philadelphia & Erie	15	15
Pittsburgh	72	72
Central Transportation	38¾	38
Empire Transportation	47	46¾

NEW YORK, November 3, 1873.
Money loaned freely during the day at 5@6% and closed finally at 7 currency. Sterling was heavy; sixty days 108¾ and sight 107¾. Gold fell to 107¾, and closed at 107⅜@107¾. Carrying rates 7 per cent. at ⅝ till Wednesday. Clearings, $44,250,000. Treasury disbursements, $364,000. Customs receipts, $314,000. The Assay Office to-day received in foreign coin $113,000, making a total thus far of $1,837,000. Governments were firmer early in the day, but weakened later, in sympathy with gold. State bonds were dull. Stocks were irregular, and generally closed ½@1% off from the evening. Western Union was an exception, and closed at an advance of ⅛ over the opening rate, after a fall in the meantime of 1⅞, with heavy dealings in this and New York Central and Lake Shore. Other principal fluctuations were Lake Shore 93@94@91¾; Wabash, 37½@38⅝; Northwestern, 35@36¾@34¾; Rock Island, 89¾@86; New York Central, 83@83¾@80⅝, and Pacific Mail, 28@28⅝@27.
Governments.—U. S. coupons of '80, 113; 6-20's of '62, 109¾; do '64, 107¾; do '65, 108¾; do '65 new, 109¾; do '67, 112; do '68, 111¾; new 5s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 104; currency 6's, 117.
State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 91; Tennessee old, 62; do 6s new, 61; North Carolina old, 35½; do new, 35; South Carolina 6s, 45.
Stocks.—Canton, 95; Western Union Telegraph Co., 49¾; Adams Express, 74; American Express, 45¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 57; Pacific Mail, 28¾; United States Express, 67; Erie, 44¾; do preferred, 63; Harlem, 102; New York Central, 83¾; Hudson River, 107¾; Reading, 50¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 65; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78; Chicago and Rock Island, 89¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago and Alton, 92; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 23½; Indiana Central, 50; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, 93; Burlington & Quincy, 95; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 175; Illinois Central Leased Lines, 65; Union Pacific, 19¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 95; Hartford & Erie, 15¾.
LONDON, November 3—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £46,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5 per cent., the same as the bank rate. The amount of excess in the Bank's reserve of notes and coin on Government securities is 7 per cent. Consols for money 93¾@93⅞; for account 93⅝ 8-16ths of 93, 8/20 of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; Erie, 38¾.
PARIS, November 3.—Rentes 80f 30c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY EVENING, November 3, 1873. }
The Crude market was reported weaker today, $1.01¾@¾ bid, at Parker, with intimations that buyers with the ready money would have been able to do still better. Refined is dull for future delivery, but on spot it is wanted, and is still bringing full rates, say 16 to 16¼; there seems to be little or no inquiry beyond the first half of this month. We were informed by parties who felt the market for the last half of November, that they were unable to even obtain a bid, and it is certain that December is now the favorite. Exporters in vessels seem are disposed to keep their business as well in hand as possible, and this accounts for their unwillingness to contract for the future.
Oil barrels reported dull, but unchanged; countries, $2.35; city make, $2.15.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, November 3, 1873. }
ALE—Is firm, and an early advance is almost certain. We continue to quote X at $3 per brl. to the country trade, and $5 to the city; XX at $10, and India Ale at $11. Half brls. in regular proportion.
ASHES—Trade so far as this market is concerned continues very dull, and no material improvement can reasonably be expected until the glass factories resume operations again. Common Soda Ash, 4@4¼; Refined do, 6@6¼; Nitrate do, 4¾@5; Pots, 8; Pearls, 11; Arsenic, 5¼; Manganese, 6; Black Lead, 6¾; Borax, refined, 25.
APPLE BUTTER—Has been coming in freely during the past week but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained, ranging from 60 to 70c per gallon, according to quality.
APPLES—The receipts have stacked off somewhat, and with an active demand as many small dealers and consumers are stocking up for the winter, the market is firmer and prices, especially for choice fruit, are tending upward; we now quote at $1.50@2.50 ₩ brl. for common to medium, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice.
BAGGING—Jute Bill, two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.
BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c ₩ lb.
BUTTER—Continues very active and entirely nominal. It is not to be wondered at, we take it, into consideration that the finer grades are worth almost what fat cattle as much here as they are bringing in the east, and the quotations may be fairly given at 28@30 for choice to fancy roll; 20@25 for choice to medium, 10@15 for inferior to common. The inquiry is mainly for choice and full-low grade butter is dull.
BEANS—The receipts come in freely and the market is pretty well supplied, but there is the disposition manifested to force sales, and prices tumble without change the figures, ranging from $2.25@2.75 ₩ bushel, the outside figure for prime navies.
BROOM CORN—Is in light supply, we mean in the hands of sellers, but consumers have fair stocks, hence the market is quiet although prices are firm and fully sustained, red and red tipped, 6@7; fair to good hurl, 8@9; choice do, 10@10½. It is said that choice hurl cannot be laid down here from Chicago under the last named figure.
BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $2 per dozen; No. 3, $2.50; No. 4, $3; No. 5, $3.25. No. 6, $3.50. Carpet Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms, $ Whisk, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen additional.
CANNED GOODS—The retail trade has not fairly opened up yet, but an increased demand from many points is looked for soon, and may be realized. Peaches, 3 lb cans, $3.4 @3.50 per doz; 2 lbs, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; Tomatoes, $2.40@2.50.
COPPER—Following are the card rates cash, as reported by Park, Co.: Brazier's Copper, 32 lb. sheets and upward, 46c. Planished, 32 and 34 lb. sheets, 48c. Braziers' Copper, 9 lb. and less, 44c. Sheets under 34 in. diameter, 46c. Circles, 34 in diameter and over, 46c. Segments and Bottoms Sheets, 46c. Sheathing Copper, 14 in. by 48 in., 38c. Bolt Copper, 46c. Locomotive Fire Box Plates, 40c.
CEMENT—Is quoted as follows: Portland cement, $4.00@4.50 ₩ barrel: Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.50. Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Freeport, $1 ₩ barrel; Cakland and Plaster—best eastern—$4.50; Michigan, $3.50@3.75.
COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1-4 Sheeting, 36c; Pittsburgh, 11c; Pittsburgh Family, 11c. Juniata, 9. Wool and White Carpet Chain fine, 36c Colored, 45c. Cotton Batting, 18. Cotton Warp, 30@35c.
CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, ¼ inch in diameter and upwards, 18¾ cents, ¾, 19c; ½, and 5-16, 19½; tarred rope and hay yarn, 16c; sash and hay and leather twine, 19. Sisal rope—¾ and 5-16 inch diameter 16½c; ½, 17; ⅜ in and upwards, 19c; hay and sash twine, 20. Wire and rigging cables—hawser laid, 18½c; do. bolt rope and yarn, 20c. Sand pump rope, 18¾.
COAL—Screen and run of mine, Wilkesbarre, Anthracite Coal, $7.9 ton, by the car load; Nut Anthracite, $6.80.
CRACKERS—Are quoted as follows: Arrow root, 12½c; Boston, 7c; butter, 7½c; cream, 22c; continental, 10c; fruit, 12½c; ginger snaps, 10½c; imperials, 18c; Landon cream, 10½c; lemon cakes, 15c; oyster 7½c; scotch 9c, pic nics, 7c; sodas, 7½c; lemon biscuit, 9c; soda, 10c; water, 7c; N. Y. water, 7c; wine, 9½c ₩ lb.
CHEESE—There is a steady demand, although in sympathy with everything else, it is not moving as actively as it did prior to the panic, prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 14@14½ for the trade and 14¾@15 in a jobbing way; Natural Young America, 18. Ohio Sweitzer, 17@18 as to prime to choice. Ohio cheddars remarkably heavy ex port trade this fall, and stocks in the Liverpool dispatches quote at 67 shillings, an advance of seven shillings within the past 60 days.
CARBON OIL—Is quiet but prices are fully sustained; standard brands 13½@13¾ by the car load, and 14c additional for smaller lots.
CRANBERRIES—There is a great difference in quality, hence a wide range in prices, $9@5 ₩ bbl. the latter figure for poor to choice stock.
DRIED FRUIT—There is but little movement in dried fruit of any kind as yet, nor is it to be expected; the retail trade does not appear to be much before the last of January. Apples may be quoted at 6c ₩ lb. and Peaches, new halves, 10c; quarters, 8c. Stocks in this market at present are light.
EGGS—The arrivals during the past week have been larger, and with a steady demand there is a fair accumulation, but prices are still sustained, ranging from 26 to 28c, the outside figure for strictly fresh. The most we can say is that there is not so much fluctuating in rates.
FIRE BRICK—West Virginia, $18 to $20; Bollver grades, $35. Star, $35. Woodland, $35. Mount Savage, $60.
FLOUR—There is a very fair local trade, but our market continues quiet and there has been little or no change in prices for several weeks. As noted in our last weekly report, dealers generally are adhering pretty closely to a cash basis and this, as might be expected, is not without its effect in checking speculation; we therefore, have to be guided in their purchases in accordance with their means; sellers cannot afford to distribute flour on time as they used to do, as was the custom before the panic, as their loans are not to be had, or if they can be had, at such rates as to make it unprofitable. Shipments are being made in a jobbing way from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen additional.
FRUITS—Following are the card rates for Breadon Yellow, 22½ cents. Blue Prussian, 3 @30c Blue Ultramarine, 22@45c. Green Chrome 14@18. Green Paris, 32@35c. Green Oxide, 22c. Green Versailles, 22@26c. Lamp Black, 16c. Lamp Black Germantown, 12@15c. Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2@3c. Spanish Brown, 1¼@2¼c. Venetian Red, American, 2¼@3½c. Venetian Red, English, 3@4½c.
POTATOES—The market continues firm and somewhat excited, and with reduced receipts and a steady demand prices have still further advanced; we now quote by the car load at 75 to 85c per bushel for common to good, and 90@95 for prime Peach Blows, Sweets from Maryland are $4 to $5 per brl., the outside figure for prime Jerseys.
PEAS—$1.75@2 ₩ bushel.
POULTRY—Live chickens dull but unchanged ranging from 40 to 60 cents per pair. Dressed, in demand at 9@10c ₩ lb.
PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb, 15½, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 10. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $15.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tces, 10. Do. half bbls, 9¾c. Do. bbls 10¾c. Do. in 5 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do. in 5 lb. tin pails, 13½c. Do. in 3 lb. pails, 13¾c. Do. in 1 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10.
SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.
SEEDS—There is no movement in either Clover or Timothy Seeds; prices are entirely nominal. Flax Seed continues to come in very sparingly, and crushers are taking all that offers at $1.95@2 ₩ bushel.
SAGS—Quoted at 35@38c.
WHITE LEAD—Is dull, although it usually is at this season of the year, and manufacturers have reduced prices half a cent per lb; we now quote strictly pure, in 100 keg lots, at 11½ cents, and 12 cents in a jobbing way. In 25 lb packages, one half to one cent ₩ lb additional.
WHISKY—Highwines have been rather offish during the past week under the influence of the advices from Chicago, although there has been no perceptible change; we continue to quote at 94@95c ₩ gallon.
WOOL—Trade in this section of the country continues very quiet, and no improvement is looked for until money becomes easier. There is still considerable wool remaining in first hands, and there it is destined to stay for the present; holders very generally refuse to sell at any time, and cash buyers are not very numerous. Growers in the adjoining country do not seem to have been affected by the panic, and appear to be holding their product just as high now as they did then, and are apparently confident of being able, sooner or later, to realize what they are now asking. Choice clips may be quoted nominally at 41 to 45, although, as already noted, some growers are still holding at 50.
WINDOW GLASS—The stock in this market is growing less and less, and unless the factories are started, some of our manufacturers will soon be entirely out. There is no perceptible improvement in the demand, orders are not very numerous, but in view of the meagre supply, the market is somewhat strengthened, and discussions are being reduced, which means, of course, an advance. We continue to quote at 50 & 10 to 60 ₩ cent. off regular list prices:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength.		Double Strength.
	3d Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty	
6x 8 to 7x 9		5 75	8 00
8 10 to 10 12	6 00	6 25	9 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 17	6 50	7 00	10 00
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 25	8 00	11 00
11 x 14 to 14 x 15		8 50	12 00
11 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25	13 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 24		10 00	15 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 30		11 00	16 00
18 x 28 to 24 x 30		13 00	19 00
28 x 28 to 24 x 36		14 00	21 00
28 x 28 to 24 x 40		15 00	23 00
30 x 38 to 28 x 44		16 00	25 00
26 x 46 to 30 x 48		18 00	28 00
26 x 46 to 30 x 52			30 00
30 x 54 to 34 x 56			36 00
42 x 58 to 34 x 60			42 00
45 x 60 to 50 x 60			50 00

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.25; three hoop do, $2.60. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.50. No. 2, two hoop, $8.50. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.00. Plain Wash boards, per dozen, Crimp, $2.75 IXL, $2.50.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.
ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, }
MONDAY, November 3, 1873. }
ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

W. Moonshine, Chicago	3 cars.
L. Keefer and Co. Chicago	1 "
J. Hamrick, Indianapolis	1 "
J. Bauman, Indianapolis	1 "
A. D. Wood, Indianapolis	1 "
Spotts and Collins, Indianapolis	1 "
Mark Scott, Crestline	1 "
A. D Scott, Conneautville	1 "
W. Wertz, Alliance	1 "
L. Nicholas, Orrville	1 "
Gread and Trimble, Orrville	1 "
Graham Bro, Orrville	1 "
J. Wallace, Lisbon	1 "
N. Carr, Bloomville	2 "
Bowman and Turner, Crestline	1 "
J. R. Jurey, Marion	1 "
E. S. Rosemond, Bridgeport	1 "
J. Dolan, Bridgeport	1 "
F. White, Canal Dover	1 "
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1 "
James P. Gibson, Wayneburg	1 "
M. H. Carter, Ravenna	1 "
Kirkpatrick and McG. McCoy's Station	1 "
Charles Shomaker, Bridgeport	1 "
J. Mecklinger, Bellaire	1 "
J. Bradfield, Bellaire	1 "
S. Mechling, Bellaire	1 "
John Steers, Bellaire	1 "
J. Laughlin, Bellaire	1 "
F. C. Adams, Bellaire	1 "
J. K. Barnes, Bellaire	1 "
S. B. Bay, Bellaire	1 "
H. Brown, Bellaire	1 "
J. Linn, Bellaire	1 "
M. Dickson Bellaire	1 "
S. Cockins, Bellaire	1 "
Sadler, Havens and Co., East Liberty	1 "
Davis and Rush, East Liberty	1 "
Dan Mills, East Liberty	1 "
J. Lobman, East Liberty	1 "
Total	47 "

DROVE IN.

Andy Stakely	7	Henry Nagle	13
M. Humes	17	C. McNeese	16
John Mahon	5	M. Kauffman	16
Arnold & L.	16	Hartman	43
J. Shamberg	64	Stearns	50
J. McCullough	25	Bird	50
Holmes, L. & Co.	66	S. Marks Bro.	25
M. Varner	90		
Total			470

It was thought the supply last week was unusually heavy, and so it was, footing up about 1,366 head, but to-day it was still larger, the whole number on sale, according to the reports made, aggregating 1,410 head: this, if we mistake not, is the largest number that has been in this market for a year of more. It is scarcely necessary to state, with two sluts in succession, that the market was dull and slightly in buyers' favor at $5.20@5.50 for superfine Western and State; 5.60@6.40 for common to good extra Western and state; $6.40@7 for good to choice do; $7@7.65 for white wheat extra; $6.10@7.75 for extra Ohio; $6.35@6.75 for St. Louis; $5.90@6.50 for medium do; $5.30@5.85 for Corn meal firm at $4.10@4.35 for western, and $4.15 for city; receipts 7,000 brls. Rye quiet at $5.25@5.50. Barley nominal. Grain—wheat: receipts 76,000 bushels; market opened firm and closed weak and drop; $1.21@1.25 for No. 3 spring; $1.25 for No. 2 do; $1.28@1.30 for No. 1 do; $1.30@1.32½ for No. 2 White; $1.35@1.40 for choice do; $1.45@1.50 for winter red; $1.50@1.55 for amber, and $1.55@1.60 for white. There are still occasional orders coming in from the country, but the mills have been pretty well supplied and are buying sparingly. There is a steady demand for Oats, and prices have changed but little during the week, the outside figure for choice white. Corn is coming in more freely and with stocks accumulating prices are lower, and the outside lowest sales of new ear reported at 47@48 and old ear and shelled at 48@50. There is little or no movement in Rye—little offering and little wanted; $1.05@1.10 for choice to prime, and $1@1.05 for inferior to fair. Barley still seem to be on the increase, but the bulk of it is consigned to brewers and maltsters, consequently is not going on the market; prices, as a consequence, are nominal, and quotable at 90@1.05, ranging all the way from $1.25 to $1.45, according to quality.
GROCERIES—Coffee—The Coffee market continues strong under advices from Rio of a late date fully sustaining the previous advance, and making the cost of cargoes laid down at the ports fully 24¾, gold. Cargoes are selling at 20@ 22¾ gold, or say 3c below the cost of importation, while choice marks and invoices readily commands 23@24c gold. As remarked in this column, some time ago, the existing disparity between the producing and consuming points is because of the failure in the crop there and the money panic here. The last Rio telegram advises of an accumulation of stock and no purchases for the United States. This would indicate that our importers are affected by the monetary disturbance and are unable to buy—consequently the present stock owned here being light for the season, is held firm and may advance at any moment to the full cost of importation, if not higher. Java firm at an advance of 1@2c gold. Sugars—Refined easier at a decline of ¼ all round. We are informed that prices are ¼c lower than at any time during the week, with no prospect of an advance. Molasses and Syrups dull, except in the finer grades, which are scarce and firm at our quotations. Rice, lower.
RICE—Choice Carolina 9½; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon 7¾@8c.
CANDLES—Mould Candles, 12c; Stearine, 18 Star do., 20.
TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.10@1.25; prime, $0@1; good, 80@85; Japan, fine, 80@85; common, 70@81; good, 60@70c. Oolongs have a wide range, and may be quoted from 60 to $1.
BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ lb cans, $1.50 ₩ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ lb cans, $1.0; ½ do, $3 ₩ dozen.
OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50.
Pearl Barley, Nos. 3 and 4, 6¾c ₩ lb.
SPICES—Grain Pepper, 29 cents; Grain All spice, 20 cents; whole Ginger, 45 cents; Cassia, 50c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 6 pound cans, Mustard, 38c; Allspice, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Ginger, 25c; Cloves, 45c; Cayenne Pepper, 55c; White Pepper, 65c.
SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 9; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $3.75 per box; Potter & Gamble's German, 7½; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Brown, 5c; Scrubbing, 5.
SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 14 cents; Currants, 7@8c; Layer Raisins, $3.60 ₩ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 10 ₩ lb; Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider, 12@16; do 22c; Shot, $3.60. Penna Concentrated Lye $5.65; Wheeling Tobies, $10.50; Oswego and Hecker's Corn Starch, 11; silver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Glass Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5.
SUGAR—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.
HAY—There has been rather more inquiry for baled during the past week, but the supply was fully up to the demand, and prices remain without appreciable change, ranging from $20@22 per ton, on track for good to prime, and $24@25 for choice Timothy. Loose hay is selling from car-loads at $18@20 ₩ ton. Straw and chaff have been comparatively light recently, in consequence of the bad condition of the country roads.
HONEY—Is selling at 32@35c per lb.
HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Kiper Hides, 11; Green Salted Mixed, 10@11. Green Salted Cow, 10@11c. Green Butcher steer, 10@12 Green butcher cows, 9@8. Green butcher bulls, 8 Green Salted Kip, 10@11. Green Salted Calf each, 1.90@2.10 Green Salted Calf, 1@1.5. Flint hides common at 22 cents.
PELTS—Rough Kentucky, $130 per ton; double dressed do do $ Single dressed, 9½c ₩ lb. double dressed sheris, 9@9½c ₩ lb.
HOMINY—Sales at $4.@4.25 ₩ brl.
LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy, 40@44 Oak Sole, med and light, 37@39 Oak Sole, Scoured, 36@38 Oak Sole, Ill A, heavy and med, 34@36. Red Sole, Common, 30@31 Red Sole, good do, 32@38 Shoe Splits, 42@45 Shoe Splits, light and med, 30@32 Calf, sold A, original weight, 80 Rough Oak Leather, 33@35. No 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $19@23. Harness best city, 38@40. Harness best country, 35@37. Upper, Ordinarily oak, 42@47. Fair Skirting, 42@46. Fair Bridle, per dozen, $60@66. Rick bridle, per dozen, $50@60. Hand Laid Leather, per lb, 38@44. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40. French Calf, 1.90@2.50. French Calf, imitation, 1.20@1.50. Wax Upper, per foot, 23@27. Wax Kip, per pound 58@61.
LUMBER—Following are the yard prices: Flooring and Siding—Clear 6c per M, first common $55, second common 30; third, $27 sheeting, $22. Hemlock, joist and scantling, $20. Pine framing lumber, $25. Planed lumber—first common, $30 Clear, 70. Flooring boards, $35, partition 40, $45 shelving, on both sides, $5 on one side. Joist and scantling, average sizes, $20. Pine planed do, $35. Pine planed and tongued and grooved, $32. Shingles, first and Yellow Pine Flooring, $45. Moulded battens, 25 cents. No. 1 18 inch sawed Shingles, per M, $5.50. No. 2 18 inch do, $3. Cedar, four and five feet, 35 cents. Locust Posts, 60c. Lath, $4.50.
MILL FEED—There is a fair jobbing demand, and the supply is comparatively light, but no quotable change in rates: Middlings quotable at $17.50@18.00 ₩ cwt; Seconds at 90@$1, and Bran at 75@85, as to quality.
NUTS—Chestnuts, $4.50@5 per bushel, Hickory Nuts, $1@1.50. Black Walnuts, 50c.
ONIONS—In fair demand; but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchange dat $4@4.50 ₩ brl.
OIL—Linseed Oil quotable at $1@1.03 ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is dull and drooping at 80@90 for No. 1 extra. Cod Oil, $1.50@2 Bank, 60c. Straits 75c. Whale, W. B., 80@90c. Spirits of Turpentine, 53@56c.
PAINTS—Following are the current rates Brandon Yellow, 22½ cents. Blue Prussian, 3 @30c Blue Ultramarine, 22@45c. Green Chrome 14@18. Green Paris, 32@35c. Green Oxide, 22c. Green Versailles, 22@26c. Lamp Black, Lamp Black Germantown, 12@15c. Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2@3c. Spanish Brown, 1¼@2¼c. Venetian Red, American, 2¼@3½c. Venetian Red, English, 3@4½c.
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SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.
SEEDS—There is no movement in either Clover or Timothy Seeds; prices are entirely nominal. Flax Seed continues to come in very sparingly, and crushers are taking all that offers at $1.95@2 ₩ bushel.
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8 10 to 10 12	6 00	6 25	9 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 17	6 50	7 00	10 00
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11 x 14 to 14 x 15		8 50	12 00
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14 x 22 to 16 x 24		10 00	15 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 30		11 00	16 00
18 x 28 to 24 x 30		13 00	19 00
28 x 28 to 24 x 36		14 00	21 00
28 x 28 to 24 x 40		15 00	23 00
30 x 38 to 28 x 44		16 00	25 00
26 x 46 to 30 x 48		18 00	28 00
26 x 46 to 30 x 52			30 00
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42 x 58 to 34 x 60			42 00
45 x 60 to 50 x 60			50 00

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.25; three hoop do, $2.60. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.50. No. 2, two hoop, $8.50. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.00. Plain Wash boards, per dozen, Crimp, $2.75 IXL, $2.50.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.
ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, }
MONDAY, November 3, 1873. }
ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

W. Moonshine, Chicago	3 cars.
L. Keefer and Co. Chicago	1 "
J. Hamrick, Indianapolis	1 "
J. Bauman, Indianapolis	1 "
A. D. Wood, Indianapol

...EWS.

...small store rooms ...e of our most promi... ...ed for had at reasonable rates. ...ecially adapted for a cigar store, ...wing machine or any business of ...ddress Box R., GAZETTE office, for ...rmation.

...st of Letters Held for Postage November 3, 1873.

James F. Campbell, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; James ..., Greensburg, Pa., 3c; M. D. W. Lowrie, New York, 2c; Miss Hannah Meehan, Burlington, Iowa, 3; Silas O'Brien, Burlington, Iowa, 3c; R. Wright, Toledo, O., 3c; Hon. Frederick Watts, Washington, D. C.

K. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Mayor Blackmore Granted an Extension.

Yesterday afternoon the creditors of Mayor Blackmore held another meeting at the office of C. W. Robb, Esq., to take into consideration the proposition for an extension of time. The matter was discussed at some length and a resolution finally passed agreeing to the offer. Under its provisions the Mayor is allowed six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months respectively in which to arrange his business.

Revenue Receipts.

Collector Davis, of the Twenty second district, reports the following abstract of total revenue collections in said district during October:

Spirits	$13,251 02
Tobacco	19,255 52
Fermented liquors	11,247 77
Penalties, &c.	77 92
Total	$43,802 23

Returns of County Officers.

The following returns of county officers for the month of October were received by County Controller Warner yesterday:

District Attorney Bayne	$ 280 50
District Attorney Bayne forfeited recognizances	1,350 00
Clerk Hiltands	260 40
Sheriff Hare	1,660 08
Coroner West	165 85
Register Gray	386 00

Monongahela Wharf Committee.

A meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. A resolution providing for the dredging of the river at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, South Side, was received from Councils, and on motion of Dr. Rahauser it was referred to the Wharf Master, with instructions to make an examination and report action, in the meanwhile, to be postponed. The Wharf Master reported the receipts for October to be $625 and the expenditures $243.63. The South Side Wharf Master reported for the same time that the receipts were $30.30 and the expenditures $173.05. The reports were approved and pay rolls ordered for the bills.

Boarding House for Working Women.

The third anniversary of this most excellent charity will be held at the Home, No. 33 Ander..., ...et, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, when, in addition to the usual exercises, there ...sure to be interesting, there will be supper served from six to nine o'clock. Mrs. Wade, one of its most zealous and efficient lady managers, writes us that, owing to extraordinary expenses incurred this year, the funds in the treasury are very low. It ought to be a pleasure which, even in these troublous times, every benevolent heart would think cheap, to spend fifty cents in the present coming anniversary and sup with its friends on Thursday evening. The Home is by your wayside, a sufferer and in need! Don't, like the Levite, pass by on the other side.

Young Men's Meeting.

A District Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations will be held at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, commencing on Wednesday of this week at 2½ o'clock P. M., and continuing through Thursday. The Associations of Connellsville, Dunbar, Uniontown, Unionville and Johnstown will send representatives.

The meetings are intended for special prayer and conference upon work in behalf of the young. Prof. Wallace, of Jefferson College, Mr. Hutchison, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Association, and Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary, are expected to be present. This is the beginning of a series of conventions to be held in all parts of the State during the coming winter.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin.

Our Lecture Committee will introduce this evening, to our citizens for the first time in several years, New York's distinguished divine, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, whose reputation is as world-wide as that of the Rev. Newman Hall, who was here last week. Our public will now have an opportunity of comparing the heavy, ponderous Britisher with England's great lecturer with the brilliant, scholarly and perspicuous manner of America's leading pulpit orator. The Rev. Dr.'s delivery is absolutely perfect. His voice is clear and sonorous, his method of speaking the most perfect English and his style indeed is contains all the elements of a thorough orator. We anticipate a rich treat in store for our people to-night. A great crowd will be in attendance. Prelude by the Great Western Band.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

We have rarely been called upon to notice the death of a lady whose loss was more sincerely felt or mourned than will be that of Mrs. Maggie, wife of Mr. Harry Darlington, who suddenly, on Monday morning, after but a few hours of alarming sickness, passed from among the living, in the prime of her womanhood. Mrs. Darlington belonged to that type of her sex who form the loveliest feature of the home circle of every circle in which they mingle, performing most faithfully every duty of wife, mother and neighbor, and yet in all her social intercourse electrifying all around her by the gentleness and vivacity of her manners. In a word, she was good, and pure, and beautiful, and the sad event cannot but be felt as an overwhelming calamity, touching and stirring the tenderest sympathies of all who knew her. We extend our heartfelt condolence to the stricken family.

"Excitable People."

The above is the subject on which it is announced that the Rev. Jonathan Vannote has consented to deliver a lecture at Grace (Presbyterian) church at 7½ o'clock, on Thursday evening next the 6th inst. This church situate on Arthur's street above Center avenue was begun about a year ago; only seven persons at first engaged in the enterprise. These seven have been marvellously multiplied, and a neat church edifice with sittings for nearly four hundred is so far completed as to admit of its first use for Mr. Vannote's lecture, which is to be given in aid of the church. The subject of the lecture is an interesting one to be ably handled by Mr. Vannote, which—when the object is considered, viz: the relief of a congregation of christian people, poor in worldly goods, rich in faith, struggling for a temple wherein to worship the living God—should command a large audience. We hope the lecture room will be crowded.

CLARENCE ANDREWS' DEATH.

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury

Last evening Coroner West concluded the inquest in the case of the boy Clarence Andrews, who was run over by the Cincinnati express at the west end of the Try street tunnel, of the Pan Handle Railroad, on Saturday morning last. The conductor of the train, R. M. Gates, the several brakemen and the baggage-master were examined, but their testimony showed the accident to have been accidental. John McCoy, the boy who was on the car when Andrews was killed, testified that a brakeman pushed him off, but the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

MORTUARY.

Deaths Last Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The following is the report of the number of deaths in this city and Allegheny for the week ending November 2nd.

PITTSBURGH.

Total number of deaths 65. Of this number 31 were males, 34 females; 64 white and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Railroad, 2; apoplexy, 1; general, 1; spasms, 1; congestion of, 1; softening of, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; consumption, 9; convulsions, 6; diptheria, 7; epilepsy, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; fever, typhoid, 3; scarlet, 12; puerperal, 1; heart, disease of, 1; hemorrhage, 1; liver, abscess of, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 3; meningitis, acute, 2; sub-acute, 1; measles, 1; metro-peritonitis, 1; old age, 1; purpura hemorrhagica, 1; pneumonia, 3; unknown, 1.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2, 9; 2 to 5, 13; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 3; 15 to 20; 3; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

Total number of deaths, 18. Males, 6; females, 12; all white. The diseases were: Stillborn, 3; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 2; consumption, acute congestion of lungs, erysipelas, inflammation, diphtheria, scarlatina, cerebro-spinal meningitis and eclampsia, each 1.

Of these, 6 were under 1 year; between 1 and 5, 2; between 5 and 10, 2; between 10 and 20, 1; between 20 and 30, 3; between 30 and 40, 1; between 50 and 60, 1; between 60 and 70, 1; between 70 and 80, 1, and between 80 and 90, 1.

WANTS HIS MONEY BACK.

A Peculiar Mortgage—How the Proceeds Dwindled Away.

Mr. Frederick Vogel of Allegheny has had some experiences with life insurance and mortgages that are not calculated to inspire him with gushing confidence in that direction. He stated his case in a bill in equity filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, wherein he alleges that one Henry Butler "talked the life insurance" to Braun Bros., and successfully disposed toward the company represented by Mr. Butler—the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Subsequently, accompanied by Mr. Butler, he met Mr. Adam Beaver, who represented himself as the agent of the company, and, after some consultation, was induced to take out a policy on these grounds; he was to give a bond and mortgage for $5,000 to run ten years and to be paid by the premiums in annual installments. After the execution of the mortgage, according to his allegations he discovered that his life was not insured and that he had given the mortgage to the Allegheny Fire Insurance Company, instead of to the Mutual Life, and that instead of having ten years for its payment he was reduced to three. He further alleges that there were deductions for the proceeds to protect the mortgage from other liens against his property that were not due, until he only received about $500, and yet was compelled to pay ten per cent. interest on the whole amount. The transaction occurred in September 1872. He now desires that Mr. Beaver and the Mutual Life Insurance Company be made to explain and that he have his money refunded.

The usual summons upon the other side has been issued.

A STRIKE ENDED.

The Coal Miners' Action Yesterday.—An Animated Convention.—Much Debate and Lively Discussion.—They Think it is Better to go to Work Than Hold Out Longer —The River Men to Resume at Four Cents a Bushel.—Nut Coal for the Present to be Ignored.—Their Resolutions.

The Miners' Protective and Progressive Association held a meeting yesterday, pursuant to public call, to take into consideration the present condition of the miners in reference to the strike. The gathering convened in the Hall on Fourth avenue, and was presided over by Mr. Wm. Street, President of the Association.

Mr. George Archbold acted as Secretary, and Mr. Abraham Weaver was elected Assistant Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Secretary,

A motion was made that the delegates present, who had credentials present them, and that those who are without them be admitted to participation in the proceedings upon being vouched for.

After considerable discussion the motion was lost by a tie vote.

The President then directed the Secretary to call the roll of pits, whereupon it appeared that forty-nine pits out of the seventy were represented, all by one delegate, except in two cases, where one delegate represented three pits, and another one delegate represented thirteen pits.

Mr. Stephens moved that each delegate report in reference to what action had been taken in regard to the river men. The motion was carried.

Reports were accordingly received from each of the pits. From some of

THE RAILROAD PITS

the report came that the men were still determined to support the river men in their strike, on the "nut coal" question. Others reported that they were willing to contribute, but could not do so unless, as one delegate expressed it, "you can take breeches from a Highlander." Some reported that if they could not make up in cash the dollar each week per man they would send flour, groceries, &c.

THE RIVER PITS

were next heard from.

Mr. Shaw, of Pool No. 3, said their organization was composed of four pits, and were willing to abide by the action of this meeting, but won't help. On the Washington county side they were all going in, except one pit. In twelve banks about all are going in except those who belong to the organization. Those who belong to the organization state that they had rather go to the penitentiary for six months than to give up to the bosses."

Mr. Harrup presented a communication from Saltsburg, which was read by the Secretary, giving a report of a meeting in which a difficulty was occasioned by three men declaring they would not be ruled by the majority, but would go to work at the old rates.

From other pits the reports came that the men were willing to stand by the action of the meeting. Some had "gone in" and others were holding out. There was a general desire to have some uniform plan of action determined upon by the association, so that all the men would know what to do. Some of the men were willing to contribute money to keep up the strike, but the generality felt that they were burdened quite enough.

After hearing all the reports a recess was taken for dinner.

The Business of the Afternoon.

The Convention resumed its deliberation at one o'clock with President Street in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Peel said that several barges at O'Neil's were loaded every week, but whether at advanced rates he could not say.

Mr. Rogers wanted to know if it was intended by the railroad men to still support the river men, when they could scarcely support themselves.

Mr. Bevin said that at the time this strike was inaugurated it was impossible to foresee the present financial panic. We are here now to see what is the best for us to do under the present circumstances. Let those who get an acknowledgement of the seventy-six pounds go to work, and they can assist those who cannot get it. If we are defeated let us make like brave men.

WHY THE MINERS BECAME SITUATED AS THEY WERE.

Mr. Chambers, of Negley's Run, said that the position they occupied to-day he believed to result mainly from the financial condition of the country. He also believed that the combined capital of the railroad men, the iron men and others was exerted to carry out the schemes of those who are endeavoring to crush the miners. The concition they were occupying to-day is on account of the financial trouble. But for that they could get the operators to concede nearly. He believed that the reason why this financial difficulty is so long continued was to defeat the miners. Under the circumstances it was a question whether they had better longer continue the strike. Sentiment, opinion, however, was that they had better sound the retreat at the present time, and he thought they could do it and maintain their integrity.

MOVING FOR A COMPROMISE.

Mr. Bevin moved that a committee of five be appointed to retire and adopt a plan of action for the meeting.

Mr. Steiner said he thought they should first have an expression from the meeting as to whether this strike should be longer continued.

Mr. Smith, of Penn Station, said that he was instructed to say that those whom he represented were willing to support the river miners in their strike to the last. He thought this committee should take into consideration the recognition of the nut coal, if nothing else.

Mr. Rogers thought the question should be put to vote as to whether they should support the river men while the railroad men have work.

Mr. Stevens said he thought the question was for the railroad men alone to decide whether the strike be continued or not.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by proposing that seven river men be appointed to prepare a report to present to this meeting for its action. He said they had reports from the railroad men, and in his opinion it was now for the river men to decide as to what their own future action shall be.

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion as amended, was carried.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following were nominated and elected to constitute the committee: Thomas Wilson, Jno. Peach, Wm. Cadman, Michael Peel, Jno. Williams, Jno. Shaw and Patrick Kilgallon.

The Committee retired to prepare a report.

Mr. Clark said the action of the meeting had developed the fact that there are two divisions—the railroad men and the river men—and he thought a committee should now be appointed from the railroad men to draw up a report expressing their views.

Mr. Stephens said he thought the action of this meeting was not necessarily final. The action should be considered by the banks, and they will then be prepared to decide whether they shall longer hold out or not.

Some discussion was had on matters entirely irrelevant to the strike.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE DID.

About three o'clock the Committee of Seven, through their Chairman, Mr. Wilson, reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the miners of Monongahela river, resume work at present, at four cents per bushel of seventy-six pounds, over a fifty superficial feet, one inch and a half between bars, as size of screen.

Mr. Archibald moved the report be received, and the Committee discharged.

The motion evoked a brief discussion, which was declared out of order, and was carried.

Mr. Chalmers moved that the report be adopted, which was seconded. This action brought several members to their feet.

Mr. Steiner talked at some length on the strike of the river men. He said that his heart bled for their cause. He had been beaten badly for the past few weeks. He had got down almost on his knees to the operators in order to protect the men on the strike. He claimed that the men were starved out by the operators, because the railroad men had not supported them. He said it was a shame." He would leave the justice of their cause to the manufacturers of Pittsburgh. The miners were entitled to the pay for nut coal mined. He advocated the policy of facing the operators, by telling them that they would take the nut coal from them. If it was not worth anything, all right, then they were beaten, and the operators had gained their point. He said, should you retreat, retreat nobly. Advise your friends to keep away from the rivers. He wanted a resolution introduced to do away with the vexed question of nut coal. They were now too poor to accept such a proposition, but they would accept it in the future as a basis of pay. If the operators still claimed it was worth nothing. He hoped that such a resolution would be adopted.

MORE ELUCIDATING.

Mr. Chalmers spoke in somewhat the same strain as the previous speaker. He said that if the present state of affairs continued any length of time, the foreign miners would be driven back to their own shores, as they wanted to make an honest livelihood. He claimed that the railroad men had not done their duty. He said his heart had bled for the river men, but the railroad men had not done their duty to the river men.

Mr. Bevins also made a few remarks. He said that the river men who had been out four months, were now proposing to go to work for four cents a bushel and not acknowledge the nut coal. He was opposed to it. He wanted the nut coal recognized. What had they gained if the nut coal was not acknowledged? He wanted them not to go home and work for four cents. He said if this was adopted, he would go home heart-broken.

STILL ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ely Esscos said that the operators in a measure were not in favor of resuming work. He said that the operators were imposing upon the public, as well as the miners, and now they would go to work for four cents a bushel. He said it would be folly. He said they were giving the operators the power over them. He said if they could not get their rights by fair means let them have it by foul. He wanted to see nut coal recognized.

Mr. Weaver spoke against the report. He wanted nut coal recognized as it ought to be. He said they had fought this battle for a long time, but he did not want to lose the entire cause of the battle. Nut coal is what they have all along been fighting for. He was in favor of even working for less, but he wanted to see nut coal recognized. He would like to see a motion made that would cover all the subjects.

Mr. Cherry wanted the difference explained between measurement of wagons and bushel measure.

Mr. Chalmers again spoke and explained the difference between three and one-half cents per bushel for coal and one-half cent for nut. He said that if they are prepared to hold out, all right, but if not, do not engulph yourself.

Mr. Peel, spoke of the way nut coal was recognized in some of the pools. He said the resolution was to save the union.

Mr. Wilson explained why the resolution was reported. He advocated it as policy and a matter of policy.

HOLDING THEIR UNION TOGETHER.

Mr. Archibald thought they were in rather a peculiarly critical position. He said they ought to work with circumstances. He said the river men were going to work; it was inevitable. He said even if this resolution was not adopted the men would all be at work in two weeks. They were in such circumstances that they would be compelled to go to work. He was in favor of the recognition of nut coal, but the time was not yet, and the best thing they could do at present was to adopt the resolution of the river committee. He did not think the railroad men so much to blame, and he thought the most of them had done their duty nobly. He would like to see union and no division. He wanted the river men to go in with good grace and the railroad men to accept it with the same good grace. He thought the organization could be maintained if they went to work now. He thought they had not lost the day, but had gained much and their defeat would not be so tad.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

After some further discussion the motion on the adoption of the report was then put, and a standing vote called for. It was carried by a vote of 15 to 14.

Mr. Steiner explained that he could not vote either for or against the report.

Mr. Bevin arose and said they could now go home badly beaten.

Mr. Archibald thought the remarks entirely uncalled for.

Mr. Weaver wanted to know if the men still out would be supported in case the operators would not accept their proposition.

Mr. Cherry spoke again, and wanted to know if the men would be supported in case they were not taken back at these rates.

Mr. J. J. Rogers moved that all "victimized" men be supported by the Union.

Mr. Rogers explained that only those men whom the pits should request should be supported.

This motion was to protect some of the men who have been leaders in the strike, and who are now proscribed by the operators of the pits in which they were employed.

THE "VICTIMS."

Mr. Cherry explained it was only those men who could not get work.

Mr. Weaver said the way in which the union was to support the "victims" was not stated. He understood it to mean, first, to try and get them work, and then to aid them with money, if necessary.

Mr. Rogers thought it would be no great matter to support these.

Mr. Ely Esscos was in favor of compelling the same operators to re-employ their "victimized" men.

The motion was carried.

NUT COAL AGAIN.

Mr. Steiner then offered the following:

Resolved, That we, miners of the Monongahela river will not ask pay for nut coal in the future, providing the river operators (or some of them) to make good their word, that is to give us the nut coal; otherwise we will at the first opportunity take up the question of nut coal again.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Wilson moved that a committee be appointed to call upon the Coal Exchange to state the action of this convention.

Mr. Peel thought it unnecessary to call upon the Coal Exchange, as they had ignored all communications from the miners association.

Mr. Archibald coincided with Mr. Peel.

The motion was put and lost unanimously.

Mr. Peel wanted to know what the delegates were to do when they go home.

Mr. Bevins moved that the miners go to work on next Monday morning if the operators will allow them to do so to work. Carried.

Mr. Archibald thought there would soon be a reduction in the rates of mining on the railroads, as it was almost inevitable from present aspects, and the question is the price of iron.

After some other unimportant business was transacted, the Convention adjourned.

LAW FOR LYNCH.

His Case Before the Supreme Court—The Grounds of Error Appeal.

Yesterday morning the attention of the Supreme Court was called to the case of Ambrose E. Lynch, who is now in jail under conviction of murder in the first degree. Our readers will remember this case. On the night of June, 12, 1872, Lynch discovered Deputy Sheriff Wm. Hadfield in the room of his sister Mrs. Mary Teets, and becoming enraged he drew a knife, burst open the door, had a scuffle with Hadfield and stabbed him from which he died in a very short time after walking about a square from the house. Lynch was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, on July 10, and now the case comes before the Supreme Court on an appeal.

The points upon which Lynch's counsel ask to reverse the decision of the Lower Court are as follows:

1. The grand jury that indicted Lynch was an illegal one.

2. The traverse jury by which Lynch was tried and convicted was illegal.

3. The Court erred in its answer to defendant's first point.

4. The Court erred in its answer to defendant's second point.

5. The Court erred in a portion of its charge.

6. The ingredients necessary to constitute murder in the first degree were not proved to exist.

In reference to the first two points, concerning the illegality of the juries, the counsel contend that they were illegal because it appears from the precepts, venires and returns from both the grand and traverse juries, that the Court directed them to be selected and drawn by the county Commissioners and Sheriff. But it does not appear that the jury commissioners or judges selected the jury. In this case when the venire was issued to officials who had no power to obey it, and was executed by officials without authority to execute it, it was not a mere irregularity; it was an unlawful proceeding, and could not compel citizens to obey the summons.

The other counts are put under the one general heading, whether there was any proof of the ingredients of murder in the first degree. The counsel claim that at the highest it could only be in the second degree. It is contended that as Lynch did not know that Hadfield could not have premeditated his death willfully and maliciously as the law requires for "first degree." Lynch, it is claimed, in a phrenzy of mind, lost his self control, burst into the house and killed the supposed adulterer. Under such circumstances the law could not but take some account of man's infirmity and hold him guiltless of malicious homicide. Hence, it is held that Judge Stowe erred in his charge to the jury in the case of provocation alleged by defendant—that of finding a man in the act of adultery with his sister—could not excuse him or reduce his crime below the grade of deliberate homicide.

The counsel further argued that the proof of Lynch drawing a knife before bursting open the door, came from the prisoner himself; that it was not a weapon that ordinarly would kill, and in proving that it did kill. It was only the intensity of the passion which moved the man who used it. It proved no slight provocation, but one which only racked second to that which can be put upon a husband. It proved one which would have excited any man not only to violence, but unmeasured violence.

The argument for the Commonwealth which was conducted by District Attorney Bayne and W. D. Moore, Esq., was based on the ground "the word county appears in neither venire, and it does appear that the Jury Commissioners duly signed and certified the return. If, however, there can be any doubt as to the formal sufficiency of the proceedings in this respect, it is abundantly cured by a section of an Act of 1869."

The Commonwealth further contended that the knife used was of an unusual size and Lynch must have known that he could inflict a fatal blow with it, and that the fact of his locking out the door and then opening the knife and grasping it ready for action, before bursting into the room, was proof positive of premeditated, deliberate intent to kill.

The case was argued at some length after which the papers were submitted and the Court intimated that a decision would be rendered at an early day. It is looked for by next week.

THE SECOND AVENUE DIFFICULTY

A Meeting of the Committee Yesterday, But the Other Party Not Present.

Another meeting of the committee appointed to confer with the Connellsville Railroad authorities in regard to the difficulty concerning Second avenue was held yesterday afternoon in the City Engineer's office. The meeting was called by the City Attorney, we believe, on information received by him that the Railroad people had a sort of compromise proposition to submit and in relation to which it was desirable to obtain the opinion of those acting on behalf of the city

The committee met, and waited for some of the railroad officials to appear with the proposition, but, as was the case at the last meeting, they failed to send a representative. The representatives of the press, however, were promptly on time, but the external indications were not such as to lead one to believe that their presence was ardently desired. The faces of any of the members did not appear to be illumined, as is usually the case, with an expression of joyous and hearty welcome. It was subsequently ascertained that the chairs occupied by the reporters would not only look better, but would be no more in danger of giving way if they were empty. As a matter of course, Mr. Burgwin in very kindly and courteously requesting the reporters to withdraw was actuated solely by a desire to save the furniture of Select Hall, and not from any wish to preserve from publicity the proceedings of the meeting. After a wait of some time, no word having been received from the railroad officials, Mr. Bigelow explained the course he would follow, and the case will now be taken to the courts for settlement.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Lydia Thompson troupe of burlesquers met with a crowded house—crowded, in fact, to repletion, —standing room being almost unattainable last evening before the curtain went up. The play was "Mephisto," replete with puns and jokes, sometimes hard to understand, but supposed to be funny, as the audience always brought in the laugh from them. Their acting was excellent, and the singing, as usual, good. They bring some new features with them, which possess the elements of popularity. The song and dance, done by a junior, on roller skates, was encored, as it deserved to be, but it was a really remarkable performance. The entertainment gave satisfaction. This evening, "Stobad."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "New Magdalen" was the means of drawing a fair audience to this dramatic temple last evening. Sherry's New York Theatre Company gave the drama in a very acceptable manner and the several scenes of pathos were rendered most excellently by competent artists. The play is one of peculiar style, and is given with the adjuncts of good scenery. The same company appear this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—"Pandora's Mystery" will be elucidated by Prof. Macallister for the first time this evening.

An Explanation Wanted.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

As Mr. Wm. Stevenson, of Saw Mill Run, made accusations against me on Saturday evening, Nov. 1st, 1873, in regard to my business on the Screen bill in 1872, while in Harrisburg, I now call on Mr. A. Weaver, of Saw Mill Run, to publish the account given to him by me on my return from Harrisburg in 1872.

Yours, &c., WM. D. WOOLSLAYER.

Seal Jockey and Skating Caps at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

How Permanent Fortunes are Made.

If you have never used Sapolio, the next time you send to your grocer tell him you want a cake; it will cost you only a few cents. Then look all over your house, and wherever you find a spot upon the paint, the furniture, carpets, or anything else, whether it be dirt, grease, tar, or whatever else, use Sapolio according to the simple directions. Then collect all the tin ware, cooperware, knives, forks, kettles, etc., and polish them up. When you have done this once then ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS know positively that their Sapolio has won another permanent customer.

D. & S.

TURNER'S TIRADE.

Mr. J. K. Turner Writes a Letter—He Reviews his Case—Claims to have been an Innocent Victim—What he Thinks of Court, Advocates, Jury, Law, Journalism, and Things in General—Specimens of his Melo-Dramatic Meditations.

A few days ago, as our readers will remember, Mr. J. K. Turner was released from his enforced residence with Warden Wright, over the river, after having enjoyed the hospitalities of that gentleman for two years, with the privilege of fourteen in case he was not pardoned out. Mr. Turner, it will be remembered, was convicted upon several indictments, in the United States District Court—but they all merged into the one charge of forging the name of a Mrs. Calkins to pension vouchers, and attempting to get the money on them. He was tried, convicted, sentenced, and after two years, released.

He hailed from Titusville, and seems to have a fondness for that place as the first news from him comes from that quarter. Yesterday he came to the front in a two column letter in the *Courier*, designed as a review of his case, and a statement from "the other side." Before proceeding to the actual task Mr. Turner very considerately favors his journalistic friends with a complimentary references to the effect that "With the criminal, his conscious aiders and abettors, the law and public opinion have a right to deal, but when journalism passes beyond this limit and drags before the gaze of inquiring millions the lacerated hearts of parents and friends, as was in the case against me, the act is so inhuman that to term it brutal would be wronging the dumb creatures."

THE OTHER SIDE.

From this kindly expression of regard, the letter writer proceeds to state his case. In substance he sets forth that in the Summer of 1870, he was called upon by Mrs. Calkins, who wished to consult him about her claims for a pension. From her statement it appeared that her husband died from wounds, or of disease contracted while in the service of his country; that a petition, together with the evidence necessary to support it, had been filed, as early as 1868, with the Commissioner of Pensions, but she had never received any intelligence of the disposition of the case. The lawyer, after hearing her story, had his sympathies aroused, and he addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, asking for information relative to her claim, and received in reply that her petition was on file, but no testimony to prove the facts set forth in it, and that George E. Lemon's name appeared on the petition as her Attorney. Lemon however said he had lost the testimony in the case and directed Turner to "work it up again." After some consultation Mr. Turner said he was induced to undertake the case, and for this purpose procured power of Attorney from Mrs. Calkins. All the papers were made out, the vouchers signed, and everything appeared correct until one of the papers got lost. Turner made a copy of that, marked it "copy," signed all the names to it and sent it to Mr. Calkins at Rochester, New York, as a *form for a new paper*. In the meantime his paper giving him power of Attorney got mislaid and when the vouchers came to the post office, he took a certain Miss Jackson, who had been sewing for him, to identify him as Mrs. Calkin's attorney she being acquainted with the facts in the case, and that he never attempted to palm her off as Mrs. Calkins. It was then he was arrested and subsequently tried when all his previous actions were misrepresented. Unfortunately, as he charges, the "power of attorney" was stolen from him, and when he came to trial could not be found. And because of this he could not explain the case, and had to suffer.

Having thus stated his case, and reiterated his innocence of any intention to commit a crime, Mr. Turner closes with a review of the treatment he received from court, advocates, jury &c., in the following pathetically grandiloquent style.

A SENSITIVE SOUL SUFFERING.

"Owing to the suddenness of the trial I was left without means to confirm the statements I then made; public feeling ran high, and I was soon sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, a sentence too excessive for the most guilty criminal, and one, too, that can only find a parallel in the infamy of a Bromly, or a drunken Jeffry. These facts constitute the offence for which I have been made to suffer the exile of a felon. My manhood crushed, the good name of my friends sacrificed, and, amid the depression incident to the circumstances, health declined, and a wound wrought which long years will not heal. As for my ability in manufacturing testimony in a matter which concerned me in no way whatever, and for which I received no fee or reward for so doing? Why should I jump into the jaws of death and seal my own doom by my own letters. Answer us if we be fearful consequences of such an act? Such magnanimity would not only be criminal in itself, but would afford a practical lesson of human infirmity well calculated to appall the stoutest. Why, too, such starkness upon the part of the Court? No money had ever been paid to the woman, though justly entitled to it, and she received it afterwards. No crime had ever been consummated. Why then deny me the common rights and privileges which the Constitution and laws of our country do not deny the meanest criminal? The answer is obvious. Private sin and the strong lance of justice ably broken; and the rags a pigmy's straw doth pierce it." If I stand at the bar and do not have time to vindicate my innocence, what a farce is the administration of justice! If I be allowed to testify and make a man a criminal, but may canonize him as a martyr, and it places the conduct of the Court on a level with those ancient judicial tyrants whose deeds are a reproach to human nature. If in the zeal for my conduct I overstepped the bounds of prudence, it was no reason for the severity, even were I guilty of everything charged against me.

A VIEW IN "ROMANTIC TIMES."

Look around you, sir, and see how many men you know who are living up to that standard which we love to term honor! Many of them are gentlemen in the proper acceptation of the term, but do they constitute a majority? Nor are they the ones most influential in public affairs. Then I forget that we were living in the midst of such romantic times. It is something astonishing the amount of sympathy officials have for certain men convicted of crimes. Money is the talisman. It is all in proportion to the wealth and standing of the convict that the door of clemency is opened. Men like Hodge, who robs the Government of three million of dollars, can have a mock trial and be sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. It moves Cæsar's heart which swells with irrepressible grief. He addresses him a letter: "Dear Hodge," as a balm for his thievery, and after six months, extends to him clemency. But Henry Ruth, who, like Kemp, charged with an act which, to say the most of, was unworthy of the administration of justice, must die in prison; there is no salvation for him. Ten years in his dreams! These same melting sympathies are aroused with a high appreciation of the majesty of the law in his case and for the necessity of its enforcement. Swoope's falsehoods and unwarrantable interference were made the pretext for detaining me in prison and preventing me from receiving the dying blessings of friends, and soothing their last agonies by my care. Not satisfied with his victory, he must deride me with his presence at the funeral. As for my act was right or wrong it was no justification for this strange caprice of his fortune. To what extent I ought to yield to him in talent need not be considered. In no other respect, however, do I feel his superior. My private character is as fair as his, and I have the consolation of reflecting that when the falsehoods of the day are withered and rotten I shall be respected when those who have been my accusers are forgotten, or their names known only as mud to posterity, will be remembered only as the recorded instruments of my persecution, my suffering and my misfortune. I have thus given you a truthful statement of the part which I took in that claim for the rights of one whose protector cheerfully laid down his life for his country. It is no fabled narrative to screen myself. The record is against me. I stand convicted and condemned for the doing of that which, if tried by any standard of righteousness or law, would not, nor could not, be a crime. To add a pang to the bitterness of sorrow had enlisted my sympathies, was my ambition, and this ambition was my crime.

"THE GRANDEUR OF A NOBLE PURPOSE."

Judged by the law of justice and right, I am justified. Judged by that I am not, no criminal, and the crime charged against me loses all its guilt. If I erred, it was with no desire or intention to injure any one, nor did I ever intend any violation of law, and I will endeavor to go forward in the future in the path of duty, and will lay to the above this misfortune in the grandeur of a nobler purpose; not, however, without a keen sense of the terrible and irreparable wrong that has been done me. In my present condition perhaps a more dignified reserve in regard to myself and my opponents would open a more direct channel to the sympathies of the people; but a man would be a brute to suffer deserved wrong, and be a fawning hound. Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Inman line steamer City of Antwerp at New York; the Inman line steamer City of Chester at New York; the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Weser at New York; the Anchor line steamer Anglia at New York; the Cunard line steamer Batavia at New York; the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Amerika at Southampton; the Guion line steamer Nevada at Queenstown; the Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn at Queenstown; the White Star line steamer Celtic at Queenstown; the Hamburg line steamer Frisia at Plymouth.

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Very Low Prices—Great Bargains.

Being about to change my business, I must close out my entire stock, store, fixtures and lease by January 1st. I have, therefore, commenced a complete and positive closing out sale, and will offer at greatly reduced prices, Redingotes, Suits, Wrappers, Waterproof Cloaks, Felt Skirts, Muslin and Merino Underwear, Real Hair Switches and Hair Ornaments, Trimmed Hats and Normandy Bonnets, Infants' Robes, Cloaks and Merino Hoods, Guipure Laces, Beaded Gimps, Silk Fringes, and all goods found in a first class trimming store.

JULIUS MORROW,
73 Market street,
Pittsburgh Pa.

Sale positive—no misrepresentation.

FOR NOTHING.
A SET OF TEETH.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott will make a set of teeth without charge, *in any case where he gives the least pain in extracting teeth*, by his painless process. A full set of gum teeth for $12 to $15, *better than other dentists charge* $20 and $25 for. 278 Penn avenue, 3d door above Ninth (late Hand) street.

Gents' Fur Gloves and Collars at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

The Duquesne Cook Stove

Has a large oven and bakes and roasts perfectly. Do not buy a stove until you see it. Manufactured by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street, 3d for sale by all first class dealers. TTRS

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[Full Bench.—Chief Justice Head Presiding.]

Yesterday morning the Court reassembled after a recess of two days, when decisions were announced as follows:

DECISIONS.

Fowler vs. Short, Erie. Affirmed.
Brown's appeal, Erie. Quashed.
Brown et al.'s appeal, Erie. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant.
Kelser vs. Erie County Commissioners. Affirmed.
De'Zavala vs. Morley, Crawford. Affirmed.
Bukell vs. Oil City, Venango. Affirmed.
Windsor vs. Oil City, Venango. Affirmed.
Herriott vs. Griffith, Crawford. Affirmed.
Taylor's executors vs. Eagan, Crawford. Affirmed.
City of Philadelphia vs. People's Passenger Railroad Company, in equity. Eastern District. Injunction continued and decree affirmed, and appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellants.
Jackolet vs. Hodge, Crawford. Affirmed.
Watson vs. Reed's executor's, Erie. Affirmed.
White vs. Tinckomb, Erie. Judgment reversed, case stated dismissed, and *venire de novo* awarded.
Thompson vs. Noble, Erie. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.
Empire Transportation Company vs. Nick & Sons, Erie. Affirmed.
Thompson vs. Cumming, Erie. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.
Clark vs. McHugh, Venango. Affirmed.
German Insurance Company vs. Cooper, Erie. Affirmed.
Sackett vs. Tandeith, Erie. Affirmed.
Jarvis vs. Hutchinson, Crawford. Judgment affirmed, and it is ordered that the time of payment mentioned in the conditional verdict be extended, to wit, $200 to be paid in three months from this date, and $300 to be paid in six months after this date, with interest on each of said amounts from March 12, 1872.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

George A. Chase, of Crawford county, on motion of Hon. Wm. McClelland was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

NON PROSSED.

Judgments of *non pros* were entered in the cases of